CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0		22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
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C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,361—New Series. • BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1888.

TANAGRA FIGURES

PLASTIC FACSIMILES OF TINTED STATUETTES FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of class Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th July.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.O.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August, and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th August.

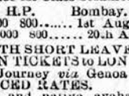
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ASIA	J. Harris	3569	480	26th July.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	10th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

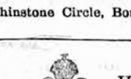
ARMENIA	G. Read	3095	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	about 23rd July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	about 11th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	,, 11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 22nd July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th July, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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(*Detailed Catalogues Free on Application.*)

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EMOLLIENT LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds. Harness and every species of leather. A most useful article during the rains.

Price, Re. 1-4-0.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

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Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
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Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
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Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
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Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable, having the odour of the Pine Forest. It is well known that the atmosphere of the Pine Forest of Thuringia is most healthy, the air acting as a disinfectant, destroys Contagious Diseases, and this Soap, in a modified degree, contains similar properties, and will be found invaluable for general use.

It may be used with perfect safety for young children, or others with tender skin, and inducing a healthy complexion. For Prickly Heat and other irritable conditions of the skin, it is strongly recommended.

Per box, 12as. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

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Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

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The best value obtainable.

SUTTON'S SEEDS,
In hermetically closed Ornamental cases. 1888.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
Light, strong, and durable. GROUND SHEETS.

CHEROOT OR DRYING BOTTLES.
For keeping Cheroots, Gloves, &c., during the monsoon.

GYMKHANA KIT,
Cricket Kit is made especially to our order, and can be relied on. CRICKET.

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Our Stock of Balls and Bats are the very best procurable. KIT.

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A large stock kept at each of our Establishments. ENGLISH.

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A magnificent stock on hand. See "New Catalogue." CROCKERY.

PROVISIONS OILMEN'S
Always Reliable. Every article guaranteed. STORES.

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Treacher & Co., Limited, are Sole Agents for this very famous Tea. INDIAN.

TRICHY CHEROOTS
These are much appreciated both in India and England where we export large quantities. & CIGARS.

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A very large and well selected stock. PIPES.

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A very fine selection of the most novel styles to be seen at our Fort and Poona Establishments. JEWELLERY.

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We hold a magnificent stock, and the price, quality, and design will compare favourably with the best obtainable in England. WARE.

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CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
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LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
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Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

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WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
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Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
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French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
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Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrank	,,	,,	54
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Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

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A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

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WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

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WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

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FOR CRICKETING, BOATING OR TENNIS.

Patterns of Superior White or the New Striped Flannels will be sent on application.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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DRIVING WATERPROOF APRONS.

Fitted with Ring & Strap.
Rs. 16 & 20.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

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K. T. E.
BRAND
KODANAAD ESTATES.

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Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0 per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0 ,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0 ,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0 ,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6 ,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

[This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

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5½	ft.	by 5½	3 4	7	ft.	by 10	8 0
5½	ft.	by 7½	4 6	7	ft.	by 12	9 8
6	ft.	by 6	4 0	7½	ft.	by 7½	6 4
6	ft.	by 8	5 6	7½	ft.	by 10	8 8
6½	ft.	by 6½	4 14	7½	ft.	by 12	10 4
6½	ft.	by 9	6 12	7½	ft.	by 18	15 8
7	ft.	by 7	5 8	8¼	ft.	by 8¼	7 4
7	ft.	by 9	7 0	8¼	ft.	by 15	13 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

			Each Rs. as.				Each Rs. as.
6	ft.	by 5	2 12	6½	ft.	by 10	5 14
5	ft.	by 6	3 4	7	ft.	by 7	4 4
6	ft.	by 8	4 6	7½	ft.	by 10	6 6

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs. as.		Per doz. Rs. as.
20 in. by 20	4 8	24 in. by 24	5 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Per doz. Rs. as.
24 in. by 24	4 12

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Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, As. 12 per yard.

TOWELS.

		Rs.	
34 in. by 34	per doz.	8	8
34 in. by 45	" "	10	8
34 in. by 54	" "	12	8
28 in. by 36	(Toilette) "	6	3

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(White.)

5 ft. by 7½ ft. each	Rs.	5 0
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Length 59 feet. beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

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D. W. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Calcutta, 12th, July 1888.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or are INDEBTED to the Estate of the late Colonel A. J. DOIG, Bombay S.C., deceased at Malegaum, on 11th July, 1888, are warned to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from this date, after which no notice will be taken of any claim against the Estate.

This Advertisement will only appear 3 times.

E. C. KELLIE, Captain, 23rd Bo. L. I., President Committee, of Adjustment.

Malegaum, 14th July, 1888.

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A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 70 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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GEORGE DOVE.
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

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2. Full particulars with Schedule of quantities, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. Tenders which must be on the proper form and Sealed and accompanied by Rs. 1,500 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on 2nd August by the Undersigned.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. G. SPILSBURY, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Colaba, July 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent,

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

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NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 600,000

in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase. PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.

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It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.

It is estimated that he cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.

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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£465,250.
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturb

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Teheran (s), from Hongkong ; Shelley (s), Aden ; and Hazara (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chupra (s), for Gallo ; and Tanjore (s), Aden and Jeddah.

POLO.—Weather permitting, there will be polo today. Sides will be made up on the ground.

FRADULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yacoob Cassum, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a gold embroidered cap, a metal watch and chain, and a silver neck ornament, of the collective value of Rs. 22, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fradulently obtained, and failing to render a satisfactory account how he came by the same. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The back wall of a two-storey house, situated in Ali Oomer Street, belonging to Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, fell in on Sunday. No persons were injured.—A portion of a house at Girgaum Back Road, belonging to Paul Miranda, fell in on Saturday last.—The wall of a stable belonging to Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, situated in Sonapore Lane, fell on Sunday evening last. No one was injured.—A portion of the wall of a tank, known as Footka Talao at Matoonga, gave way on Sunday last and fell into the tank.

THE BURGLARY AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—A Mahomedan, named Hira Dadun, was arrested on Sunday, by Inspector Chislett, in a house at Cowasjee Patel Tank Street. On searching him a watch and Rs. 245 in currency notes, portion of the property stolen from Succaram Mahadoo, the watchmaker's shop in Kalbadavie on the night of the 12th instant, were found. The accused is a native of Junagadh. Three other persons have since been arrested, who have been connected with the same case of housebreaking and theft. Inquiries are in progress.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	The Old Guard..... Kappey.
Operatic Selection ...	Gustave III..... Auber.
Cavatina	Clarinette Obligato..Gassner.
Valse.....	Toreador ..... Royle.
Polonaise	Im Brautschmuck... Merzdorf.
Galop.....	Vivat ..... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Antone De Costa, a native-Christian, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two pairs of trowsers, a sheet, and a towel, the property of Antone John Fernandez, from the Dhurumsalla at Falkland Road, where the complainant had put up on Saturday the 14th instant. The accused, after stealing the articles, pledged them with a Marwarree at Cammateepoora for three annas. The property was recovered on the theft being reported to the police, and the accused arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and on admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning, at about half-past 1 o'clock, Police Constable No. 795 D, doing patrol duty at the Girgaum section while going his rounds found the dead body of a Hindoo, apparently of the Bunnia caste, about 30 years of age, lying on his face on the side of the Girgaum Back Road. Deceased's head and left arm were in the side drain. The water was as high as the neck of the man on one side and up to his shoulder on the other. Deceased was dressed in a dhotur only, and had a string of small grey coloured beads fastened around his neck. The body was removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held by the coroner last evening. Constable Greyhurst, of the Girgaum Section, said that inquiries were made in the neighbourhood and a *battakie* was beaten all over the town, but nothing had yet been learned concerning the deceased's identity. Dr. Sydney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination, found the stomach to contain a large quantity of country liquor. From the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from falling with his head into a drain half filled with mud and water under the influence of liquor. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

THE POONA EXHIBITION.—A very important meeting of the Committee of the Poona Exhibition was held at the College of Science on Saturday morning, Dr. Theodore Cooke, as president of the Committee, being in the chair. Proceedings commenced with the reading over, by Mr Namjoshi, of a resume of the steps taken towards ensuring the success of the forthcoming Exhibition, which promises to be by far the largest ever held in this Presidency. Nearly 20,000 copies of the prospectus have been distributed over the country, printed in English, Marathi, Gujarati and Canarese, so as to reach every section of the people ; and in this manner full particulars regarding the Exhibition have been made known in every town and village. More than this, the Government of Bombay has brought the subject to the notice of the Supreme Government as well as those of other presidencies and provinces, asking for their co-operation in bringing the scheme to a successful termination ; and similar action has been taken with regard to the native princes. The consequence of this wide publicity has been that a very large number of applications for space have already been received, and more continue to pour in daily ; and it is evident that the Town Hall and Museum in Hirabag, in which the Exhibition has hitherto been held, will be far too small for the requirements of this year. Temporary buildings are therefore to be erected.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BLANEY SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This school was commenced at Dr. Blaney's house in November, 1885, and has thus been in existence two years and a half. During that time about 129 children, of whom 78 were boys, and 51 girls, have been received into it. Many of these have happily been passed on to boarding schools, one or two went to work, and several left on their father being in a better position to provide for them. Others were withdrawn by their parents. A good number of "destitute" children being thus arranged for, the numbers gradually diminished, until early in the hot weather the Roman Catholic children were withdrawn by their clergy, who, I am glad to say, have received them into their own schools. As, however, these represented more than half the number attending at the time, it was thought by the committee that they were not justified in maintaining the school at so large an expense for the small average attendance of children there then remained, so we decided it would be better to close for the present, and to pay the fees of any of them who may wish to attend the Byculla School, or elsewhere.

The public have supported this charity liberally, and Government also, so that as soon as we can collect a large enough number to make it worth while opening school again, there is a sufficient balance in hand to enable us to do so at once.—Yours, &c.,

H. LATEWARD,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, July 16.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 16.—Pressure has decreased briskly in the Indus Valley and slightly in North-east India ; it has increased briskly in the Central Provinces and Central India. The depression in Bundelkhund yesterday has filled up and pressure is now very uniform over Northern India. Winds are light and irregular over area of uniform pressure. The slight disturbance at Guzerat and Kattyawar yesterday morning has extended to Sind ; it is very feeble, but has given general rain to Sind, Cutch, Kattyawar and South-West Rajputana. Surat reports three inches ; Rajkot, two ; Deesa, one ; Hyderabad and Jacobabad, half inch ; Karrachee, quarter inch. In Bombay the monsoon is blowing more strongly this morning and in Bengal less, and is slightly below the average strength. Rain fell all through the divisions yesterday : light in North-East India, heavy falls in Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bombay. Jeypore had seven inches ; Seoni, four ; Jubbulpore, Akyab, Bombay, and Karwar, three ; Ajmere, Allahabad, Sirsa and many other stations, one inch.

THE SWEETEST PERFUME is "BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS" Re. 1 per bottle.—COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Sayani in the chair. There were present :—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasji Hormusji, Damodar Tapidas, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Grattan Geary, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kawasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, and Mahomed Hussein Hakim ; Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt. ; Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar ; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Mr. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathuboy, Major H. O. Selby ; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, Wilmot H. Vloth, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.

THE NESBIT LANE LEVEL CROSSING.

Col. Merewether proposed that, as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation sanction the closing of the Nesbit Lane old level crossing, except so much of the land thereat as was required for the line of the street, subject to certain conditions contained in a certain resolution of Government, dated 16th May, 1888.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the motion.

The Chairman informed the Corporation that a petition had been received from certain inhabitants of Byculla and Mazagon protesting against the closing of the Nesbit Lane level crossing, consequently on the construction of the new Ollivant Bridge, and asking the Corporation to substitute, at least, a foot-bridge at the level crossing. If no such bridge were provided the petitioners said they would be put to much inconvenience.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner referred to a letter, dated 9th October, 1884, written by Mr. Ollivant, in order to point out that at the time the negotiations were passing between the Municipality and the G. I. P. Railway Company, it was understood that the level crossing was to be closed. The Government had since then published a resolution in which it was expressly stated that the Railway Company was to be relieved of the liability of providing a foot-bridge at Nesbit Lane, and of maintaining a level crossing there. The grievance complained of was more or less sentimental, for the only additional distance the petitioners and others would have to travel by the closing of the level-crossing would be about three or four hundred feet at the outside. If the Corporation were now to insist upon the construction of a foot-bridge, they should be, in a manner, breaking faith with the Railway Company.

Major Selby had not the slightest doubt in his own mind that the terms of the arrangement were as the Municipal Commissioner had stated them. But he doubted very much whether all the correspondence to which the Commissioner had referred had been placed before the Corporation.

The proposition was then carried.

COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

Mr. Geary moved that when motions are made for the appointment of committees of the Corporation, the members to act on the said committee be proposed, not by the mover, but selected by ballot of the Corporation. Mr. Geary said that the general principle involved was that those who proposed the appointment of committees should leave to others the invidious and often difficult task of selecting the members who were sitting on these committees. It seemed self-evident that when any scheme was to be submitted to a committee by any member for the acceptance of the Corporation, the matter should be investigated by a body fairly representative of that body as a whole. If the proposer were to choose his men there was a danger of his selecting those whom he knew to be more or less favourable to his proposal, leaving out of account those whom he did not believe to hold his view. The tendency of the existing system was to put every thing in the hands of parties or sections of the Corporation. The law regulating the election of members to the Town Council or the Standing Committee, as it would henceforth be called, provided guarantees which ensured that it did adequately represent the Corporation as a whole, and he should like the selection of ordinary committees to be made by a ballot of the Corporation on the analogy of the election of the members of the Standing Committee. The proposal, though right and sound in principle, was open to a practical objection, namely, that it involved a matter of some delay to choose a committee by ballot. He was, therefore, quite ready to accept any suggestion that might achieve the object in view by another means. In illustration of his argument that the present system of selection was unsatisfactory, Mr. Geary instanced the case of the committee appointed by the Corporation, on the Government asking for the views of the Corporation on the very important questions involved in the report of the Extension Committee. The Corporation appointed thirteen gentlemen to form a committee on the motion of Major Martin, three or four of whom were certainly such as were suitable for the work, but as for the rest, he might say without being personal, that there was no particular reason why they should have been entrusted with the examination of a matter requiring very special information and considerable study. This committee was appointed on the 19th December. Although the Extension Committee's report had been published in the newspapers *in extenso*, and two copies of the official report were on hand, the Corporation was asked to have sixty-four copies of that document printed especially, and by the time that was done, three months had elapsed. On the 24th March, the first meeting of the committee was called, but no quorum being present nothing was done. Shortly afterwards another meeting was called, when the Chairman alone in his glory being present, nothing could be done. (Laughter.) What was afterwards done was that the gentleman who found himself alone took it upon himself to draw up the draft of the report as best he could out of his own head, the Government having twice asked the Corporation to give them the benefit of their advice on the proposals of the Extension Committee. On the 27th of April, that is nearly half a year after the committee was appointed, the final and really the only meeting took place, when six members, out of the thirteen, were present for the first time. That was the only meeting. The draft of the report was read and approved. It was signed by all the members of the committee, both by those that were present at the meeting and those who were not. As a matter of fact, there had been no meeting of the committee to consider the subject at all. That was a sample of the work done by a committee appointed on the present system.

Major Selby here rose to a point of order. Certain gentlemen having signed a certain document, saying that they agreed to it, he asked whether it was in order for any member to infer that those gentlemen did not agree to it, and that the report generally represented an individual opinion.

Mr. Geary : I have not said so.

The Chairman : You are in order, Mr. Geary.

Mr. Geary said he had not stated that the gentlemen who had signed that document did not agree to it. What he said was that the members who were on that committee had never assembled to consider the subject, and that was entirely he fault of as ystem under which committees were appointed, without any due care or responsibility attaching to the offices. I have no doubt they all agreed to it. The report which came before the Corporation, and was adopted by them, contained nothing but a tissue of paragraphs one after another, with the words, "We have no suggestions to offer." (Hear, hear.) The four pages of the report threw no light whatever upon the important subject that was entrusted to the committee. Such was the effect of the present system of appointing committees.

Col. Merewether, in seconding the proposition, said there was too great a tendency to refer questions to committees of the Corporation, and such a procedure, in many cases, simply meant this—that the Municipal Commissioner prepared a report which, in a great majority of the cases, was accepted by the committee and sent on to the Corporation. This was specially the case with small committees, which took no interest in their mission.

Major Selby did not think that the committees generally did their work badly. As for Col. Merewether's observation, the speaker remarked that he had sat on many committees, but at none of these committees had he seen the procedure indicated by Col. Merewether, or anything like it pursued by the members. He knew of gentlemen appointed on these committees who had taken enormous trouble in drafting the reports. They well follow the procedure of the House of Commons, where there was nothing to prevent members from proposing such committees. There was no difference in principle on the method of election to the Town Council and the practice of the Corporation in appointing committees. In both cases the members were proposed for their acceptance by one of the Corporators, although the speaker admitted that in the one case the election was made by ballot, and in the other case the proposition was determined by a show of hands. (Hear, hear.) He intended to bring at an early date before the Corporation a porposal to redraft the whole of the rules relating to their procedure, and he thought it would be better to defer taking action on the particular question before them.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar said it was entirely left to the Corporation, either to accept or reject any committee that was proposed. He was of opinion that on the whole the committees had done good work and therefore there was no reason to modify the present rules.

Major Martin said that the Corporation having approved of the report submitted by their committee on the question of the extension of Bombay, and agreed to forward it to the Government, he did not see why so much should now be said about the way in which the committee had acquitted itself. The Corporation having accepted the report at one of their meetings, every member of that body was now responsible for it. With regard to Colonel Merewether's statement, Major Martin said he did not know of a single committee he had served, in which the Commissioner had written one single word of a report. He knew of one or two committees which were not quite so strong as they might have been, but it was not at all correct to say that, as a general rule, the committees had not done their duty.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji did not know of any occasion on which the Corporation had expressed itself dissatisfied with any of its committees, while he remembered several occasions on which the Corporation had thanked them.

Sir Henry Morland briefly spoke against Mr. Geary's proposal. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar also did not see the necessity of altering the present system. He was followed by Dr. Blaney, who vehemently opposed the motion.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said he was not satisfied with the working of several committees of the Corporation. He admitted the evil, but he did not think the remedy that was proposed would obtain the end in view. He was afraid that the names that were proposed for the committees were generally put together at random. The proposer took no special care to see that the names they proposed should be the names of such men as would devote their time and attention to the work entrusted to them. (Hear, hear.) The speaker knew of committees which did nothing during the period of their existence, and died a natural death on the dissolution of the Corporation. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geary, in the course of his reply, said they had just heard from a gentleman of considerable experience that, in his opinion, the present system was open to improvement. He would frankly say that the procedure, which was embodied in his proposition, was open to objection, but he hoped that in bringing the subject before the Corporation he had done something to direct their attention to a matter which required attention. He then gave another instance of the way in which a certain committee, appointed some years ago, had worked. Dr. Blaney was one of the members of that committee, and Dr. Blanc was another. They happened, after a great deal of trouble, to meet, and Dr. Blaney was voted to the chair. Dr. Blanc voted one way on the points which came before this committee for discussion, while Dr. Blaney voted another, and having the casting vote, carried every question by a large majority. (Laughter.) He remembered perfectly well that when he joined the Corporation, some years ago, it was impressed upon him that the mania for useless committees which never did any business, and which were never expected to do any business, tended to retard seriously the progress of their business, and to throw everything into arrears. He was also told that there were many cases in which the Commissioner had come to the rescue, and helped committees out of their difficulty. It was creditable to Dr. Blaney for having drafted the report, such as it was, all out of his own head. If he (Mr. Geary) made any objection to the report, it implied no censure on that gentleman individually. It was asked why the Corporation had passed the report if it did not satisfy them. The reason was that one afternoon, after a long discussion had taken place on other matters, Dr. Blaney brought the proposition for the adoption of his report before the Corporation. He made a long speech, and the time being up, the Corporation was very glad to get out of the business by accepting it. (Laughter.)

On a division, the motion was lost.

LAYING OUT NEW ROADS.

It was proposed by Sir Henry Morland, and seconded by Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass, that sanction be given, under section 154 of the Municipal Acts III of 1872 and IV of 1878, to the laying out of the following main roads to be hereafter constructed east and west in the district, between Haines and Ripon Roads, together with a cross road, north and south. That in laying out the new streets the Commissioner be requested to apply to the Town Council for sanction to the purchasing, as far as may be practicable, of the land necessary for the houses and buildings to form the streets.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE forty-first report of the Bank of Bombay is as follows :—

The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the audited statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. The cotton season was late and dragging, and the crop in most of the districts a short one. Money consequently was never in strong demand, and only moderate rates of interest prevailed. As the railway to Hubli has been completed, the directors have re-opened the Branch there where, they believe, a good business may be done. The necessary sanction from the Government of India has been obtained to open a branch of the Bank at Akola where, and at Amraoti, the Government treasuries are shortly to be transferred to the conduct of the Bank. The profit and loss account, including Rs. 81,119-11-2 carried from the previous half-year, shows a net gain of Rs. 7,73,640-8-11, to which has been credited from recoveries on account of past due claims previously debited to this account, Rs. 67,423-1 3-3, making a total of Rs. 8 41,064-6-2 available for division. A dividend, free of income tax for the half-year, has been declared at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, which will absorb Rs. 6,50,000, to fund for losses has been transfered, Rs. 50,000, to Pension and Guarantee Fund has been transferred Rs. 20,000, carried forward Rs. 1,21,064-6-2. One bad debt, amounting to only Rs. 1,597-8-0 was made during the half-year and has been provided for. A final recovery has still to be obtained from the New Fleming, and the New Alexandra, Spinning, and Weaving Companies, Limited, the amount of which, it is expected, will be but trifling. Mr. M. R. Wyer and Mr. A. M. Gubbay retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Ashdown and infant	Mr C Muller
Lieut Wilson	Mr G Edgell
Mr R B Dietry	Mr J Baines
Mr W Westland	

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgn-Major Spencer	Mr A Anderson
Mr H M Parish	Mr E A Neville
Mr F L Lee	Mrs E J Eyre
Col and Mrs Barron	Mr W Kaye
Lieut W Jones	Mr G Gordon
Major Radford	Mr R Bushman
Mr H Rigg	Dr Allen
Mr John Short	Mr H Paget
Mr Walsh	Mr R Pile
Mr Auley	Mr F Kanny
Mr F L Brown	Major Watson
Mr G C Kilby	Mr W Sweet

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lieut Stanton	Mr and Mrs Highway
Mr Brand	Dr C Mailins
Capt Georges	Mr and Mrs Desmazures
Mr J C Veasey	

The following passages have been engaged :—

The s.s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 24th July, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr E Dobbs	Rev A H and Mrs Lewis
Lt Col and Mrs C R Oxley	Mr W J Greer
Col Heaviside	Hon S R Turnbull
Mr R M Towers	Mrs Turnbull and infant
Mr P B Savile	Mr J Hutchinson

FOR BRINDISI.

Col R M Clifford	Mr R P Russell
Mr Jordan	Mr Juvan Singh
Mr A C Duff	Mr R T Mallet
Mr J Keddie	Lieut-Col J R Gowie
Mr L A S Porter	Capt A G N Terman
Mr C F Elliot	Lieut J A D Gordon
Surgn Hayman	Mr F Brewer
Mr Wace	Mr A R Macdonald
Mr Wilson	

The s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 31st July, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr T H Kirkwood. Mr J L Kiplin, C I E.

FOR MARSEILLES—Surgn-Major W P Bridges.

The s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, 7th August, 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mr A H Morris	Mr H L Holland
Mr M Moses	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs R M T Horsford	Col H M Stanly Clarke
Col Hay	Mr O D Clarke
Major Churchill	Mr J Hooper
Mr and Mrs. Greenfield	Mr Williams
Mr F N Thorowgood	Col D G Pilcher

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

A PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine heard on the High Court yesterday, a Parsee breach of promise of marriage case, in which Rustomjee Nowrojee Bakriwadia sued Sorabjee Jamsetjee Daroowalla to recover Rs. 3,000 damages for the breach by the defendant of a contract to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff, and also the sum of Rs. 591-15-0, being the value of presents made by the plaintiff to his betrothed, with interest at nine per cent from 3rd January, 1888, costs, &c. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaushunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant.

The suit was brought in the name of the plaintiff, who is under the age of eighteen years ; by his next friend Pestonjee Nowrojee Bakriwadia, residing at Dhobie Talao. In June, 1882, defendant betrothed his daughter, Dinbai, then of the age of six years, to the plaintiff, then eleven years of age, and agreed to marry her to him according to the rites and customs of the Parsee community. Presents of clothes and cash of the value of Rs. 591-15-0 were from time to time made on behalf of the plaintiff ; and the engagement continued for a period of over four years, during which time the plaintiff was considered and accepted as the future husband of Dinbai. In December, 1886, however the defendant, in contravention of his promise to the plaintiff, and notwithstanding the protest made on the plaintiff's behalf betrothed Dinbai to Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla. Notices were sent by the plaintiff to the father of Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla and to the defendant expressing the willingness of the plaintiff and his parents to carry out the marriage contract, and complaining of the intended breach by the defendant. Nothing more was heard about the matter for a year, and the plaintiff believed that the engagement was continued after the issue of the notices. In December, 1887, however, the plaintiff learned that the defendant had made arrangements and was going to marry his daughter to Nowrojee Eduljee Darcowalla in the following month. Plaintiff immediately sent to defendant another notice, complaining of the intended breach of the contract, and asking him to carry it out. No reply was sent to the notice or to the one served in December, 1886 ; and on the 3rd January last, the defendant married his daughter to Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla The breach of the contract, which was entirely unwarranted and wrongful, had injured the feeling and affected the character of the plaintiff and his family, and had subjected them to ridicule and annoyance, for which he claimed to be compensated.

The case for the defence was this. The plaintiff was under the age of sixteen years, and Dinbai was of the age of ten years ; and it was submitted that this suit could not be maintained having regard to the provisions of section 37 of Act 15 of 1865. The mother of the defendant and the mother of the plaintiff are sisters. They arranged the betrothal, which took place in 1882, when the plaintiff was nine years of age, and Dinbai was of the age of four years. The defendant did not agree with plaintiff or with any one to marry Dinbai to the plaintiff. Defendant's mother made presents to plaintiff of clothes, cash, &c., of the value of Rs. 420-8 on the occasion of such betrothal and subsequently. The plaintiff's family made presents of clothes to Dinbai on the occasion of the betrothal ; but they were not of the alleged value of Rs. 591-15 0. The clothes were presents intended to be worn, and they were worn, by Dinbai. They were now worn out, and were no longer in existence. Plaintiff and Dinbai continued betrothed till 1885, when, owing to circumstances of a peculiarly painful character, the plaintiff's and defendant's mothers quarrelled ; and the plaintiff's mother thereupon broke off the betrothal ; and the engagement between plaintiff and Dinbai then terminated and had not since been renewed. In December, 1886, defendant and his mother caused Dinbai to be betrothed to Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla as they were fully entitled to do, and the marriage took place in January, 1888. Defendant received the notices purporting to be written on behalf of the plaintiff ; but did not reply thereto, as he regarded them as containing idle and foolish threats. The defendant denied that he broke any contract, for he was perfectly justified in betrothing and marrying his daughter to Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla ; and the plaintiff was not entitled to make any complaint in reference thereto. Defendant submitted that the suit was under no circumstances maintainable, and ought to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Russell raised the following issues :—1. Whether having regard to the terms of section 37 of Act 15 of 1865, the plaintiff is entitled to maintain this suit ? 2. Whether the defendant agreed to give his daughter in marriage to the plaintiff ? 3. Whether presents were given to Dinbai of the value alleged, and whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the same or any part thereof from the defendant ? 4. Whether the engagement between the plaintiff and Dinbai terminated by mutual consent of parties concerned ? 5. Whether the defendant has committed any breach of contract with the plaintiff ? 6. Whether the plaintiff has sustained any damage as alleged in the plaint ? 7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any relief ?

Mr. Starling suggested to the Court that the issues bearing on the limitation prescribed in Act 15 of 1865 should be tried first ; and this course was assented to.

Mr. Starling then said that the plaintiff was under sixteen years of age, and that the Act referred to by him was the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act. Section 37 of the Act says :—"No suit shall be brought in any Court to enforce any marriage between Parsees, or any contract connected with marriage, or arising out of any such marriage, if, at the institution of the suit, the husband shall not have completed the age of sixteen years or the wife shall not have completed the age of fourteen years." Mr. Starling submitted that the first part referred to a suit for specific performance of marriage, and "contract connected with marriage" meant that the marriage between the parties must be completed. The learned counsel thought that the present suit came under the heading D, suits for restitution of conjugal rights.

Mr. Russell, on the other hand, contended that the present suit was one for damages for breach of the contract to marry, and for nothing else. The plaintiff sought damages for loss of reputation ; and his lordship would see it was clear on the face of the plaint that the suit was brought to enforce a contract connected with marriage. If it was not such a contract, it was not a contract connected with any thing else. The learned counsel said one of the chief objects of the Act was not to recognise infant marriages.

Mr. Starling remarked that the Act, as it stood at present, did recognise infant marriages ; and in support of this contention he referred to section 3 of the Act.

Mr. Russell referred to the discussion that took place in the Supreme Legislative Council before the Act was passed, and to the speech of the Hon. H. L. Anderson while moving the Bill. The learned counsel cited from Maxwell on Statutes, pages 27 and 28.

His lordship was of opinion that section 37 had reference to the duties arising from an actual marriage, and that it did not operate to bar a suit like this between parties who were not husband and wife. Looking to the language of section 36 his lordship thought that section 37 did not apply to the present case.

Mr. Russell referred to section 11 of the Contract Act, and raised the issue whether the suit would be as it was framed ? The plaintiff brought the suit by his next friend. This might be taken either as a contract between the plaintiff and defendant, or that it was treated as a contract between them. The learned counsel said that the Contract Act was similar to the Infants Relief Act at home. Treating the suit as a personal contract, Mr. Russell submitted that the suit would not lie. The plaintiff was seeking to recover damages for breach of contract of betrothal, and not of marriage.

His lordship referred to section 2 of Act 9 of 1875.

Mr. Russell said that, in the Act of 1874, a minor was on the same footing as an infant. The present case was one in which the father was not suing, but an infant was suing, and under the circumstances the suit would not lie. Mr. Russell argued that, even treating the contract to be one made between the parents, the plaintiff would not be in a better position than he was at present. Several authorities were cited to show that in a case like this, a third party could not bring a suit. There was no statement that the father was acting as a trustee for his son, and on this ground either the suit would not lie.

Mr. Starling argued that the father was in the case acting as an agent. A contract made by a minor could not be enforced against him ; but it had never been the law that an infant could not sue for the enforcement of a contract (I. L. R., 11 Calcutta, 552 and Sheppard's Contract Act, p. 90.) In the Calcutta case, it was held that a contract entered into by or on behalf of a minor was not an absolute nullity. Contracts made by infants were not included in void or voidable contracts, and the learned counsel submitted that the law, as it stood, was the same in England except as to partnership. The law recognised the capacity of infants to make contracts, and the learned consul submitted under the circumstances that the present suit was properly framed.

Mr. Russell cited several contrary authorities.

After some discussion, Mr. Starling inquired whether the defendant was willing to pay the plaintiff Rs. 300 in satisfaction of his claim.

Mr. Russell, for the defendant, declined to accede to the proposal.

Mr. Starling, in proceeding further with the case, said that section 6 of the Act provided that a father might sign a certificate on behalf of his infant son, showing clearly that a Parsee father was in this respect assimilated to a Hindoo father. According to section 3, the consent of the father was necessary ; and that assimilated it to the Hindoo law.

Mr. Russell here wanted to amend the fourth issue as follows:—Whether the engagement between the plaintiff and the defendant was not terminated in the manner alleged in para. 4 of the written statement, and whether the defendant was entitled to give his daughter, Dinbai, in marriage to Nowrojee Eduljee Daroowalla on account of the painful circumstances of 1885 ?

Mr. Starling said he would rather ask the Court's permission to withdraw the suit than go into all the painful circumstances of 1885 ; and the learned counsel asked his lordship not to saddle his client with the costs of the day.

Mr. Russell asked the Court, under the circumstances, to dismiss the suit with costs.

Mr. Starling asked leave to withdraw the suit, leaving the question of costs to be decided by his lordship.

His lordship allowed the suit to be withdrawn, ordering the next friend of the plaintiff to bear the defendant's costs.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	35 32	29 99	33 95	32 94
July 15, Sunday	...	...	...	1 69
,, 16, Monday.....	3 5	2 52	2 30	...
Total..	38 37	32 51	36 25	34 63
Total corresponding date of last year ...	52 21	51 42	47 94	49 98

RAINFALL AT KHANDALLA.

THE rainfall in Khandalla for the week ending the 14th inst. is 9 in. 32 cts. The daily rainfall is as follows :—

	In.	cts.
8th July	0	16
9th ,, ...	0	13
10th ,, ...	0	18
11th ,, ...	0	68
12th ,, ...	0	99
13th ,, ...	3	42
14th ,, ...	3	76
Total	9	32
Previously registered.....	42	52
Grand Total	51	84

THE HUQ FRAUDS.

A SERIOUS charge has been preferred against the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Pioneer*, namely, that of taking the side of the Government of the Nizam out of interested motives. It has been openly declared that these two papers have been bribed to represent the case as they have done. Of course, we know very little of the internal working arrangements of Anglo-Indian journals. Very few natives, indeed, can claim that high privilege. But we are loth to believe that the high-minded editor of the *Bombay Gazette* can stoop so low as is implied by the charge preferred against him. It is re-assuring to learn that the *Gazette* has taken prompt legal steps to stop the slander. In this Hyderabad business it has become a very delicate matter to choose between truth and falsehood. It is quite possible that this charge may be the result of a conspiracy to damage the reputation of the only two journals we may say which have shown considerable enterprise in keeping the Indian public informed from day to day of the scandalous exposures before the Parliamentary Committee. We await with interest the further development of this incident.—*Mahratta.*

THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IT is one of the functions of the Gujerat Vernacular Society to encourage the production of useful and instructive works, whether translations or originals, in the vernaculars for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with English. A publication, recently issued under the auspices of this society, is a treatise on the Elements of Political Economy, which is based upon the popular work on the subject by Mrs. Fawcett. The author is Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., who has well earned the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy prize offered by the society. While relying mainly on Mrs. Fawcett's work, Mr. Chimanlal has introduced some original matter, having a particular application to the circumstances of this country, as well as some valuable information gathered from other books on the subject. Mr. Chimanlal's compilation will prove a valuable addition to the rather scanty stock of useful scientific books in the vernaculars. The work has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction as a text-book.

A PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

MR. SHAPURJI BHICAJI BARIA, an assistant teacher in the Sir Cowasji Jehangeer High School at Nowsari, has brought out a third edition of his Manual of Persian Grammar. The work appears to be very much appreciated by students preparing for the Matriculation, as it gives in a compact and well-digested form a great deal of useful information which is gathered from various sources. The Manual has had the benefit of being revised by some Persian scholars, one of whom is Mr. Sheriadji Dadabhoy Bharucha, a Parsi priest, who is well known among Orientalists for his attainments in the sacred languages and literature of the Parsis. The author owes his acknowledgments to him and others for some valuable suggestions made by them. At the end of the book is a collection of the papers on Persian grammar and etymology, set at the University Entrance Examination.

MADRAS.

THE PAUMBEN CHANNEL PROJECT.—The construction of this work has been definitedly placed in the hands of the English firm of Messrs. Glover and Company, who built the Prince's Docks, Bombay, and also made the original survey for the Paumben Channel scheme about two years ago. The preliminary arrangement between the Channel Company and the French contractors fell through on account of the delays of the English directors who, now, have no alternative but to renew their relations with Messrs. Glover and Company. Beyond the settlement of a few minor details everything is in readiness for an early commencement of the work. The present contractors possess an undoubted advantage over most other firms from the fact that they have the necessary plant and machinery for carrying on the works already available at their depôt in Bombay ; a consideration not only of great importance as regards time, but equally so as regards expenditure. They are well and favourably known in this country, and their resources financially and otherwise are said to be great. The altered plans and surveys, prepared on the spot about a year ago by Monsieur Poilay, the French Canal Engineer for the Parisian syndicate of contractors, have been adopted ; and the papers are to be delivered over to Messrs. Glover and Company by the engineer who is to have the chief charge of the works. This arrangement is a wise one, for it is doubtful if Monsieur Poilay has any superior in India in the scientific knowledge and practice of canal works.—*Mail.*

A FATAL and terrible Algerian beauty, named Fatma ben Abdelkader, who has had during an eventful lifetime seven husbands, and nearly double that number of lovers, some of whom were murdered at her behest, has just been condemned to twenty years' penal servitude at Oran, for infanticide. She was born in 1848, but is still of ravishing beauty. She was first married at the age of sixteen, was divorced shortly afterwards, married again, and shot her second husband, as she had found him engaged in dalliance with a rival. For this offence she was imprisoned for five years, and on regaining her freedom she married a Marabout, embarked in politics, and incited the tribes to the rising of 1881. When the insurrection was over the fatal Fatma ran away from her Marabout, and had in succession four husbands ; her seventh one being lucky enough to live to see his dangerous wife sent to prison for a good round period, during which she will be kept carefully out of mischief.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BRIG "KEERATA RUDREEN."

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, near the Prince's Dock, by order of the owner, the following:—

The Brig "Keerata Rudreen" (copper fastened), in the state now lying opposite the Malet Bunder, burthen about 155 tons, with all her masts, yards, riggings, chains, anchors, water tanks, casks, boats, and other appurtenances now lying in the vessel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, July 17, 1888.

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Opposite to P. W. Department.

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THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16.

THE anxiety which was beginning to be felt at the holding off of rain in the Mofussil has been relieved, the seasonable weather, which we have had here for the past few days, having prevailed also up-country; and latest Telegrams report an excellent fall of rain in those districts where it was most urgently required. The week has been a quiet one for Exports. Some local demand for Cotton has led to a little ready business in that Staple, and some bargains in Cotton of the next crop have been made between native dealers; but European operators have not been in the market. A brisk enquiry for Wheat and Linseed, which was apparent after last mail left, was checked by the higher prices which sellers are asking in view of the great falling-off in supplies, and has not since revived, a higher Exchange having also militated against Export business in these articles. Owing principally to a sudden tightness of money in the middle of last week, Exchange became much firmer, and a considerable business was done in Telegraphic Transfers for cash at an enhanced rate; and though latterly there has been a rather easier feeling, we close this evening 1-16d. higher both for demand Bank Bills and three months' sight Credits than our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper has been pretty active, but the movement has been downward, and Four per cents. are 7-16 per cent. lower than they were last Monday. Shares have been rather quiet, but generally steady. Freights have continued dull and drooping. The improved season prospects given by the rain have induced a better feeling in the Bazaar, and rather more business is being done in both branches of the Import trade.

MONEY.—A strong demand for money, due to an exceptional cause, was felt in the middle of last week and the Presidency Bank's weekly return, which, it will be remembered, showed on the last occasion an increase in the Cash Balance of 40½ lakhs, now discloses a falling off under that head of close upon 42 lakhs. The requirements of trade, as partially represented by Bills discounted, had decreased materially during the week, and the drain of cash is to be found in the advances made by the Bank in connection with the new Loan, and in the withdrawal of private Deposits, which items aggregate 56½ lakhs. The temporary character of the demand is indicated by the action of the Bank directors who separated after the board meeting last Thursday, leaving their minimum rate at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	14,40,689
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	68,138
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	12,34,529
Government Securities	Inc.	„	9,71,792
Loans	Inc.	„	44,24,319
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	9,03,107
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,77,568
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	41,92,589

EXCHANGE was very quiet last Tuesday with next to nothing doing in any line, a few small amounts of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d. for the mail, and a few Credits and Documents at 1s. 4 3-16d., having been all that transpired in ready business. 1s. 4 3-32d. could possibly have been obtained in Bank Demand, but enquiry was almost *nil*. Some Wire Transfer was done for the month at 1s. 4 1-16d., and was procurable at 1s. 4 3-32d. from September onwards. Next day the market was steady at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 3-32d., and at this rate a little business was done; but at 1s. 4 7-32d. for Credits there was absolutely nothing offering, and we had, upon the whole, another very quiet day, waiting for the result of Council biddings at home. The tone was decidedly firm at opening on Thursday, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4½d. for Demand, and on the receipt of Calcutta telegrams rates hardened and 1-32d. higher was quoted. Money having suddenly tightened from temporary causes, the tone of the market became still stronger, and a considerable business was done in Telegraphic for cash, at 1s. 4 5-32d. A slightly easier tendency was noticeable in the market on Friday morning at 1s. 4⅛d. for Bank Wire Transfer and 1s. 4 5-32d. for Demand, at which the enquiry for remittance seemed to be pretty strong for the mail; but for further on, 1-32d. lower was named. Three months' sight Credits were sold at 1s. 4 9-32d. and 30 days' sight at 1s. 4 7-32d. to a moderate extent, and the market closed quiet but fairly steady. On Saturday the market opened rather easier again, but nominally at unchanged rates, with very little doing, however, either way. Banks were willing buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. for this month, and at 1s. 4¼d. for August delivery, and this Paper could probably have been sold at 1s. 4 9-32d. to the end of the year had it been offering. 1s. 4¼d. was quoted in the morning for Telegraphic, for November-January transfer, but was afterwards refused. This morning the feeling was again rather easier at opening, at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4¼d. for Demand, and 1s. 4¼d. for 3 months' sight Credits; but the market has been somewhat irregular, with a weaker tendency, sales being reported of ready Bank Wire Transfer at 1s. 4¼d.; private Demand at 1s. 4 5-32d.; 3 months' sight at 1s. 4¼d., and 6 months' sight at 1s. 4 5-16d. to Banks, but only to a limited extent. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Do.	4	„	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4¼d.	„
Credits	3	„	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Documents	3	„	1s. 4¼d.	„
Do.	6	„	1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Francs	3	„	1-71½	„
Do.	6	„	1-72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened on last mail-day at a decline of 3-16 per cent. in Fours from our quotations of the previous evening; and after some allotment papers for the new loan had been placed at 100¾, the price moved up a little, and afterwards further advanced, recovering the previous decline, and closing at 100 15-16 for money, 100⅞ for the next account, and 100 11-16 for the 30th August, little having been booked on the last line, and not very much on the others. Next morning Four per cents. were quoted 3-16 per cent. lower again, and at this reduction the market remained quiet but steady all day, closing in the evening at 100¾ for money, 100⅞ for the near account, and 100 7-16 for the August settlement. What with dearer money here, and lower rates reported from London, our market was weak on Thursday with little doing. Fours opened at 100 11-16 for money, but afterwards further declined ⅛ per cent., closing at 100 9-16 for cash, 100½ for the next account, and 100⅝ for the 30th August. Thereafter the market was quiet but fairly steady at these rates, but little business transpired on any line. On Saturday Four per cents. opened at a slight decline, and the feeling becoming weaker, the cash rate receded to 100⅜, which was the lowest price quoted; but the market afterwards rallied and closed at 100½ to 9-16 for money, 100 7-16 to ½ for the near account, and 100⅝ to 7-16 for the 30th August. To-day the market has been without material change, the feeling having been steady with not much doing on any line, the closing quotations for Fours being 100 9-16 for cash, 100½ for the end of the month, and 100 7-16 for August. 4½ per cent. Paper has been quoted throughout the week at 105, but nominal to a great extent.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 109½. Port Trust Bonds have advanced ¼ for cent., say to 98¼.

SHARES.—The past week has been a rather quiet one in this market, but Mill Scrip has continued in favour, and a substantial advance in prices has been established in a number of cases. In Press shares also prices have in most instances tended in favour of holders of that scrip where there has been any movement. Compared with our quotations of a week ago Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company's shares show an advance of Rs. 55; Sholapore Mill shares, of Rs. 45; Hyderabad, Rs. 35; Manockji Petit, Rs. 32½; City of Bombay, Rs. 25; Southern Mahratta, Rs. 20; Ripon, Rs. 12½; Victoria, National, Morarji Gokaldas, Luckmidas Khimji, James Greaves, and Dhun, Rs. 10 each; Queen, Jamshed, and Coorla, Rs. 7½ each; Alliance, Western India, Khatao Macconji, Jevraz Balloo, Imperial, Howard, and Bullough, and Empress, Rs. 5 each; and Anglo-Indian, Re. 1. On the other hand, we note a decline of Rs. 75 in Madras United; of Rs. 20 each in Hingunghat, and Bellary, of Rs. 10 each in Soonderdas, Mahalukshmi, Alfred Manufacturing, and Albert Edward; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and New Great Eastern. The Dhun Mills, Ld., have declared an *ad-interim* dividend for the past half-year of Rs. 50 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the Agents state that the net profit for the half-year equals Rs. 131⅛ per share. In Press shares, the East India and Sabapathy are Rs. 10 higher; Mofussil and Volkarts have advanced Rs. 5 each; and New Indian are up Re. 1. Albert and Breul's are Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 lower, respectively. Prince of Wales Fire have advanced Rs. 15; and Bombay Fire, Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although the more favourable reports regarding the weather received latterly from the districts have tended to produce a better feeling among dealers, there has, so far, been little actual change in the situation. Up-country demand for staple *Grey Goods* continues very slack, buyers not caring to operate much until prospects are more assured; and dealers are still sending home Indents very sparingly. Stocks are moderate; and prices generally are unchanged since last mail. A very limited business has been passing in *Bleached Goods*, and our quotations are on the same level as they were a week ago. In *Turkey Red, Dyed* and *Printed Goods* there has also been very little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. The offtake from the Bazaar for the week is put down at about 2,000 packages. *Local Goods* have been taken to the extent of about 1,500 bales. Business has been done in China makes on a small scale at a decline of ¼ anna per lb.

YARNS.—There is no change in the position of *imported Yarns*. The market remains steady at our last quotations, a moderate business only having been reported during the week. Of *Local Spinnings*, sales from Hongkong for the week ending last Thursday come as 4,500 bales at Exchange Rs 222½ to Rs. 223; and were it not for the fall in Exchange a very large business would probably have been done in view of the above clearances. As it is, a comparatively large business is reported in the lower counts; but 20s is quiet. About 7,000 bales have changed hands during the week.

The subjoined Statement of *Bombay Yarn* shipped to China and Japan, for the past six months, compared with the previous 10 years for the same period, will doubtless be of interest.

The Comparative Statement showing the shipments of Bombay manufactured Yarns to China and Japan during the six months ending 30th June 1878 to 1888 :—

Period.	China. Bales of (400 lbs. each.)	Japan. Bales of (400 lbs. each.)	Total Bales of (400 lbs. each.)
From 1st Jan to 30th June 1878	22,528	519	23,047
Do. 1879	23,338	2,918	26,156
Do. 1880	34,660	2,469	37,129
Do. 1881	27,878	3,363	31,241
Do. 1882	38,362	4,666	43,028
Do. 1883	44,329	9,368	53,697
Do. 1884	60,201	6,607	66,808
Do. 1885	72,880	8,766	81,646
Do. 1886	99,723	6,898	106,621
Do. 1887	100,797	15,603	116,400
Do. 1888	120,644	26,071	146,715

METALS.—*Copper* has been firm and has advanced in value Re. 1 to Rs. 2¼ per cwt., but only a moderate business has transpired. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm at a rise of Re. 1 to Re. 1½ per cwt., but with very little doing. *Iron* has been rather neglected, but the market is steady at previous quotations.

COALS are quiet and no fresh sales have been reported during the past week. For forward business sellers are asking Rs. 24 per ton for Powell's, and Rs. 23 for Davison's. The stock on the Bunder has not been reduced.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been some demand from local consumers for Cotton in godown, chiefly Oomra descriptions, during the past week; but the reported transactions have averaged under 1,000 bales daily, and the tone of the market for ready stuff has been quiet throughout, although prices have been steadily maintained, and show this evening no quotable change from those which ruled a week ago. More of Julgaum than of any other description has been taken, about 1,000 bales having changed hands at Rs. 198-8½; but almost as much Barsee and Nuggur found buyers at Rs. 208-15 per candy. The other principal purchases have consisted of Bengals, at Rs. 186-94; Dhollera, at Rs. 208; Veerumgaum, at Rs. 205½; Wadwan, at Rs. 206½; Indore, at Rs. 180½; Barsee, at Rs. 217½; Vingorla, at Rs. 175-6, and a little Persian, at Rs. 213 per candy. The publication of the American Agricultural Bureau Report, and the want of rain in many of our own Cotton districts, caused some movement in the Bazaar after last mail left in connection with Cotton of the next crop, and contracts, aggregating several thousand bales, were booked between native dealers in Bengals and Broach at an advance of Rs. 4-5 per candy upon previous quotations. "Good" Bengals for January delivery were done at Rs. 170, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 179; and contracts in "Good" Broach, for March, were reported at Rs. 228 per candy. This business is said to be entirely confined to native merchants, however, and after a day or two there were no buyers to arrive, although sellers were open to accept lower rates.

The Weather and Crop Reports received by wire up to the middle of last week showed little alteration in the situation as described last Monday; but the telegraphic advices issued by the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon report a much improved state of things, rain having fallen where it was most needed, viz., in the Bengal, Dhollera, and Broach circles, and from these districts accounts are now favourable, while "Cotton plants flourishing" is the burden of the advices from the Oomrawattee circle generally.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *viâ* Canal, without commission :—

Cotton.	Per Candy	Per lb. C.& F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 186	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 182	= 3¾d.
Do. Good.	„ 167	= 2¾d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	„ 214	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good „	„ 202	= 4d.
Do. F.G.F. „	„ 199	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 195	= 4d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 186	= 3 13-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 197	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	„ 192	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 185	= 3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 211	= 4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 202	= 4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	„ 207	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	„ 199	= 4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season as compared with last are as follows :—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals	216,400	267,500
Oomras—		
Berar	203,000	322,200
Khandeish	209,000	273,800
Barsi and Nugger	84,000	85,500
Hinganghaut	900	19,800
Dhollera	316,600	318,300
Broach	104,100	109,200
Compta & Dharwar	93,900	107,500
Persian & Sind	60,100	45,800
Westerns & Madras	15,500	9,900
	1,303,400	1,559,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts	1888	1887	1886
For the week	9,848	8,638	7,660
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	1,254,257	1,418,879	1,316,756
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	9,950	6,365	6,488
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	766,632	1,002,687	907,518
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,168	1,023	891
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	25,901	30,365	41,330

WHEAT.—A large business was reported in *Pessy* after last mail left, and sellers, in view of the small arrivals, put up prices another half anna per cwt. Buyers for export, however, are unable to go on at current rates, especially as Exchange has hardened, and transactions have since been on a very moderate scale, though the paucity of supplies enables dealers to maintain their previous rates. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. Rs. 4-8-0 per cwt.
Do. 85 „ „ 4-7-0 „

SEEDS.—Supplies of *Linseed* are also now small and this seed having been in good request, an advance of 2 to 3 annas has been established since last mail, a considerable business having been done during the first part of the week under notice. *Rapeseed* has also been in fair request, and we quote prices about an anna per cwt. higher all round, say :—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	6 5 0	to	6 7 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6 11 0			„
Do Yellow Cawnpore	6 6 0	to	6 7 0	„
Do. do. Red	5 13 0			„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	101,336	58,805	168,917
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	7,430,605	8,308,166	7,905,838
Linseed—For the week	29,621	12,041	47,052
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	2,006,215	1,912,290	3,074,347
Rapeseed—For the week	30,304	6,908	8,325
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	1,331,074	684,377	974,696
Gingelly Seed—For the week	669	7,323	15,684
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	602,142	846,449	833,676

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	198,418	191,893	215,986
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	6,138,553	7,357,697	6,955,16
Linseed—For the week	71,308	62,025	38,434
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July	1,711,023	1,358,836	2,619 552
Rapeseed—For the week	3,440	7,760	115,911
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July	1,033,111	504,325	840,142
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	4,400	78,306	7,344
„ From 1st Jan. to 14th July.	666,859	1,091,645	826,451

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GAISFORD—June 21, at Clifton, the wife of Major G Gaisford, BSC, of a son.
HAILES—June 21, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut-Col Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
STORY—June 23, at Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Major-Gen. P. Story, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—NICOL—June 21, at Sevenoaks, Kent, James Allan, Solicitor and Banker, Elgin, NB, to Blanche, daughter of Andrew Nicol, of Dimbula, Ceylon.
HENDERSON—GROSVENOR—June 21, at Bath, John Seton Henderson, 1st Batt Gordon Highlanders, son of W H Henderson, Esq, late Bengal Civil Service, to Amelia Carteret, daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Grosvenor, M A, Rector of Dunkerton, Somerset.
MATHIAS—CAREW—June 20, at Eastbourne, Guy L'Estrange Mathias, H M's Indian Marine, second son of Col H V Mathias, R S C, to Norah, youngest daughter of Capt G O'Brien Carew, C I E, late Deputy Director, H M's Indian Marine.
SAWYER—REVETT—June 20, at St George the Martyr's, Holborn George William, son of the late George Sawyer, to Kate Agnes, daughter of B Kingsley Revett, of Oldham, Hants, formerly of the H E I C S.
TAYLOR—HILL—June 21, at Ealing, Edmund Judkin Taylor, of Frenchay, Gloucestershire, son of the late Thomas Terrett Taylor, Esq, of Bristol, to Annie Eleanor, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Richard Barton Hill, 1st Bengal Cav, H M's Indian Army.

DEATH.

BOSWELL—June 7, at Ramsgate, Major Alexander Carre Boswell, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOIG—July 14, at Malegaon, of cholera, Col A J Doig, 25th Bo Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, Malegaon.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SULIVAN—July 10, at Mercara, the wife of Walter S Sulivan, Kibberi Betta, Coorg, of a son.

DEATH.

SPENCER—July 10, at Bangalore, Major Nathaniel Spencer, Madras Ordnance Retired List, aged 57 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1888.

THE proofs which we gave a few days ago of the fact that the system of farming out liquor licenses in the Thana and Kolaba Collectorates entailed either a loss to the contractors or a fraud upon the consumers have led to a sudden and important change of policy on the part of the Abkari Department. The import of our information and of the calculations that we based upon it was that if the Government accepted the highest tender sent in the contractor would have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 3-10-3 per gallon on strong liquor, for which he was prohibited from charging more than Rs. 3-8, while on liquor sixty under proof his expenditure would be Re. 1-13-9, against a selling price fixed by Government at Re. 1-12. The tenders were sent in a little more than a fortnight ago; and on Saturday the persons tendering were invited to meet the Abkari Commissioner at Poona, and were minutely questioned, we are informed, as to the profits, if any, which would accrue to them if the system of giving the contract to whoever offered the highest sum over and above the still-head duty were carried out. The result of the inquiry was to confirm the truth of our statement that the contracts could not have been carried out except at a loss if the higher tenders sent in had been accepted. Thereupon they were informed that the original tenders should be withdrawn, and that the contracts would be let on a new basis. Instead of naming, as hitherto, the highest sum that he was prepared to pay per gallon in excess of the still-head duty, the person tendering would name the minimum number of gallons on which he would pay the duty; on every gallon so guaranteed the contractor would pay a license fee varying from fifteen annas in the Dahanu Taluka to Re. 1-10-3 in Salsette; lastly the contractor would no longer be bound to sell liquor at a fixed rate, but would be permitted to sell it at any rate he chose, provided only it were wholesome. It will be noted that the license fee in Salsette of Re. 1-10-3, when added to the still-head duty, comes precisely to the Rs. 3-10-3 which we calculated would be the cost to the contractor of every gallon of stronger liquor if the highest tender had been accepted. When it is remembered that under the old contracts the Government fixed the selling price, out of which the contractor was supposed to make a profit, at Rs. 3-8 a gallon, it will be seen that the Government, in now fixing the prime cost to the contractor at two and a quarter annas more than that, join its critics in the condemnation of its past policy. Doubtless there was this excuse for fixing the selling price—that having made one departure from the path of economic rectitude by making a monopoly of the right to sell liquor, the Government were under an obligation to cure that particular blunder by committing another. Had the monopolists been granted a free hand they would have charged what they chose for liquor, for there would have been no competition to regulate prices. Fixed rates were brought in, so that one of the evils usually attendant upon monopolies might be averted, and this way of curing a blunder having been itself proved to be a blunder has, on exposure, been suddenly abandoned. We cannot congratulate the Government upon their resolution. They have yielded to criticism, but the concession has been in the wrong direction, and will lead, we are persuaded, to further misunderstandings and irregularities. The contractor is to charge what he pleases, so long as he supplies wholesome liquor. But as he is defended by the terms of his contract from the intrusion of competitors he will not be subject to the ordinary economic conditions which determine prices and protect the consumer from imposition. He will be kept back from excessive charges only by the necessity of selling up to the minimum guarantee; when he has done that he can sell at any price he likes. The consumer will now have to pay not only the profit which the contractor makes, which must be unfair, since it will be a monopoly profit, but the license tax over and above the still-head duty, which is disingenuous, since it will only be in another form the surplus with which the persons tendering under the discarded system tendered one against the other. Doubtless the Government will say that the measure fulfils their principle of a maximum of revenue and a minimum of consumption. But we can never believe in the reality of a principle to which those who profess it give expression in a variety of contradictory measures. Is consumption brought to a minimum when the right of sale is farmed to the man who undertakes to pay duty on the largest number of gallons of liquor, and to make up the deficiency by cash payments if the people drink less than he had calculated upon? Clearly it is to the interest of the contractor, with the prospect of having to make up a deficiency in his guarantee, to push the sale by all available means. This is one inevitable result of the guaranteed minimum system; another is that where the minimum which the monopolist contractor has guaranteed is sufficiently low to give him no anxiety about bringing his sales up to it, he will be free to charge what he likes. The only excuse for the system of official prices was that it protected the consumer against one of the evils incidental to monopolies; but the system was bad in itself, as it offered an inducement to the contractors to adulterate, to sell bad liquor, and to give short measure. The proceedings of the Department, indeed, may be described as a series of interdependent blunders, the one being committed in the hope that it would set right the mischief that had been done by the other. Now that there has been a return to uncontrolled monopoly in the two talukas the consumer will have a grievance differing only in form from that which was imposed upon him under the system of a monopoly conditioned by fixed prices. He will run less risk of having his drink adulterated, perhaps, but he will have to pay an unreasonable price for it. He is victimised whatever is done. Will the time ever come when the Government will recognize that simpler ways are open to them? Monopolies are economically bad, and nothing that the Department has yet done to cure them of their badness has been of any avail. The true remedy for the mischief that will remain, despite the concessions announced at Poona on Saturday, is to apply to the districts the more rational arrangement of licences which prevails in Bombay. Here the licences for each liquor shop are henceforth renewable to each occupant at a fair valuation at intervals of three years. There is no monopoly, no attempt to fix the prices. The arrangement is natural; prices are kept down to their proper level, and as the man who sells the best liquor gets the best custom there is a self-acting check upon adulteration. The Government have done well in deciding no longer to fix the prices of liquor in the two adjacent Collectorates. But they have done amiss in leaving the consumers at the mercy of monopolists, and until they have abolished the monopoly of sale as well as the official scale of prices their policy will create dissatisfaction and will merit censure.

TO-DAY the House of Commons will be asked to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into Indian affairs with a view to the redress of grievances. The motion is in the capable hands of Mr. Bradlaugh, who, avowed Radical and Republican as he is, has become a *persona grata* to the Conservatives, and is listened to with deference and attention by the occupants of the Treasury Bench. Yet Mr. Bradlaugh does not believe in miracles! Be that as it may, the proposal is one which has been in the air for some years past. It is time that some definite idea should be arrived at as to whether it can be carried out in view of the practical difficulties of various kinds that stand in the way. Mr. Slagg formerly had charge of the motion, and he had secured the valuable support of Lord Randolph Churchill, who had undertaken to second it. But circumstances postponed the appeal to the House. It can scarcely be said that time has been lost thereby; the difficulty is not only in pressing the motion on the attention of an overburdened Parliament, but in getting together materials for a Royal Commission which will be able to come to India and take evidence here—the most important part of the programme, and that which differentiates it from the Parliamentary Committees which at the renewal of the old East India Company's charter every twenty years made a general survey of things Indian in far Westminster. It was suggested when Lord Hartington's severance from the majority of the Liberal Party rendered his immediate return to official life in England unlikely, to make him President of a Royal Commission and send him for some months to India to enquire into grievances and suggest the measures of improvement which might seem desirable. But nothing came of this proposal, the noble Marquis's presence in Parliament being essential to the stability of the Ministry. If a man of the first political rank could be found to sever himself for a season from his political colleagues at Home, one of the critical difficulties in the way of forming a Royal Commission to visit India would be overcome. A commission to take evidence in London only would be simply a repetition of what has happened before; a great deal of evidence would be taken and printed in Blue Books, and the mass of information accumulated would be beyond the powers of human digestion. Nothing would come of it all. The motion this evening will ask that her Majesty may be pleased to appoint a commission, consisting of members representing the United Kingdom and Natives of India, to enquire into the administration of India generally, both in England and in India, with a view to such amendments and improvements as may be found necessary. The first plank in the platform which the Commission will be expected to accept is the abolition of the India Council on the ground of its "provoking inefficiency," its obstructiveness, and its want of sympathy with the people of India, whose views it does not even attempt to understand. The second and the most important reform asked for is the enlargement of the existing Councils and the introduction of the elective element. It is especially intended to press for the appointment of a native of India to the post of Legal Member of the Supreme Council. An Indian Finance Minister will also be on the cards. It may be doubted whether the Unionist Government will care to go so far as to meet these demands, however strenuously urged by Mr. Bradlaugh.

OUR London correspondent wrote on the day the mail left London :—There is literally nothing of a definite character to state respecting the Hyderabad Mining Scandal. The Committee are now hatching their report, and, wise fowls that they are, have determined to be undisturbed while the process of incubation proceeds. I believe, however, they were willing to be disturbed so far that, though the public proceedings were at an end, they received the important documents which Captain Sutherland brought to England last Sunday. These documents should, and it is believed will, give quite a different complexion to some of the evidence tendered; indeed, only in the light which these documents reveal can some of the evidence be understood. Certain inaccuracies of statement will shrivel up and look uncommonly small when examined side by side with certain documentary evidence. There is a good deal of guessing as to the character of the forthcoming report. Mr. Watson and his friends display much apparent coolness, and allude with *nonchalance* to what they consider the fact—*viz.*, that, so far as they are concerned, Sir Henry James and his colleagues can do nothing. Both Mr. Watson and Mr. Winter think they have passed through Purgatory;—if ever a Committee Room of the House of Commons was a place of terror and torment Committee Room No. 17 first, and afterwards Committee Room No. 9, was to the gentlemen I have named. This is true more particularly of Mr. Watson; Mr. Winter winced a good deal, but he was iron-nerved as compared with his coadjutor. The general feeling is that the Committee will declare that the concessionaires' gains were ill-gotten gains, and after animadverting strongly upon the conduct of all concerned, Mr. Batten especially, will recommend that the Courts be moved to compel the concessionaires to disgorge all but a reasonable sum which may be thought to be due to them for services rendered. There is certainly much in what passed during the inquiry to warrant the expectation of a report of this character. But nobody knows what the Report is to be except the Members of the Committee, and they, very properly, are quite silent

TELEGRAMS.

THE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

At the request of the representative of the Nizam the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Major Robertson, the First Assistant Resident at Mysore, who formerly filled a similar post at Hyderabad and is now on leave in Europe, has been permitted by the Secretary of State and Viceroy to give his assistance to the Nawab, in the absence of Mr. Fardoonji, Private Secretary of the Premier of Hyderabad, who came to England to aid him with his knowledge of the English language, but has been re-called for service at Simla.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RISING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, JULY 15.

A rising has taken place among the Indians at Hazilton in British Columbia.

The insurgents have killed several Whites.

A battery of Artillery has been sent to the scene of the disturbances.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 16.

An Encyclical letter from the Pope was read in the Dublin churches during Mass yesterday.

In it his Holiness strongly reaffirms the decision of the Congregation of Holy Office in regard to the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, and censures the agitation against the Rescript.

TOUR OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JULY 16.

The Emperor William visits Stockholm and Copenhagen after leavinng St. Petersburg.]

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BRAND.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 15.

Sir John Henry Brand, the President of the Orange Free State, died at Bloemfontein to-day.

LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 16.

An influential meeting of the landowners of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions was held on Saturday, at Yadgiri, in which a resolution was passed, forming an association similar to the British Indian Association of Calcutta and the Behar Land-holders' Association, under the designation of Majlis-I-Mashdaran.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

Mr. E. T. Atkinson, Accountant-General, Bengal, had his leave cancelled, because Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller-General, shortly takes furlough; besides owing to paucity of men in the department an Uncovenanted officer would officiate for Mr. Atkinson, which would detract the dignity of the office.

Mr. P. Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, takes two months' leave.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 16.

The Hon. Mr. Master has had a relapse.

The Marine Court of Inquiry held in Negapatam regarding the stranding of the ship Volga have recommended the responsible officer to be severely censured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 14.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...1s. 3 15-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4 per cent. "	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42¼

A CONTEMPORARY states that "a retired officer residing in India who wishes to escape the payment of double income-tax on his remittances should draw his pension in England through an agent." In many cases this is done, and the English income-tax is refunded annually on production of a declaration that the pensioner is permanently resident out of the United Kingdom. Our contemporary goes on to say—"The officer must furnish his agent with a life-certificate quarterly to support his pension bill." In the case of agents who have given a guarantee to the Secretary of State, the quarterly life-certificate is no longer required, and all that the officer has to do is, by letter or otherwise, to satisfy his agent that he was living on quarter-day.

A YOUNG man, named Eugene Courjon, who said he was a Prince of Chandernagor, in British India, was brought before the magistrate at Hammersmith on Saturday, the 23rd instant, charged with the abduction of an Italian young lady named Perroni. He had brought the mother and two daughters from Paris, and on the night of June 21, the girls were removed from their lodgings in a cab by the defendant's instructions, but they were afterwards found and returned to their mother. The defendant said he wished to marry the young lady, who was the only person who could play his musical compositions. He was remanded in custody.

THE Queen, says *Truth*, telegraphed messages of sympathy and regret, expressed in very warm terms, both to the Duchess of Connaught and to Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, as soon as the news reached her of the death of Princess Albrecht of Saxe-Altenburg. The Princess was the eldest and favourite sister of the Duchess of Connaught. She was first married to Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who died in a few months, and when she was a richly-jointured widow there was a project for making her the second wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse, but she preferred a union with Albrecht of Saxe-Altenburg, who was formerly a general in the Russian Army. They were married about three years ago, and have since lived principally at their beautiful place on the Elbe near Dresden.

NOT only no foreign officers but no foreign newspaper correspondents will be permitted to be present at the forthcoming Russian military manœuvres, which are to take place in the neighbourhood of Elizabetgrad, and at which the Czar is expected to be present. The same prohibition will apply to the more extensive military evolutions around Kharkoff.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 29.

NEXT to the coercion debate and the still pending election in the Isle of Thanet, the Channel Tunnel has occupied a prominent position among practical politics. Sir Edward Watkin has fought resolutely for his scheme, but has once more failed to secure the approval of either the House of Commons or of the Government of the day. It is a little singular that a purely practical project—I use the language of its promoters—like this should excite such deep animosities as it does. As a matter of fact the animosity is there—as strong and as deep almost as that which divides Unionists from Home Rulers. And, what for practical purposes comes to much the same thing, the party of Opposition is as strong in Parliament as is the party to which I have made allusion. Sir Edward Watkin made a good fight for his long-cherished measure, and had the keen mortification of hearing a shareholder in the project rise in his place and condemn the scheme. The shareholder was Lord Randolph Churchill. Although his lordship spoke in his most portentous manner, his objections were of a trivial character, now and then amusing, and containing nothing which, in a not distant future, would prevent his warmly approving the project. It was Mr. Gladstone's speech, however, which lifted the debate from an academical discussion to a probable project. The leader of the Opposition was never in a way more skilful than he was in justifying his own avowed support of so great an international benefit and national advantage as the Tunnel would be. Notwithstanding the right honourable gentleman's pleading, the big battalions mustered and gave the project a sound beating. Only 165 members were in favour of the scheme and the majority against was 142. Does any one, therefore, suppose that the Channel Tunnel will never be made? I think not. I have talked with men who voted against Sir Edward Watkin's motion on Wednesday, and find they have no sound belief that they are doing more than putting off what they call the evil day. They concede that, sooner or later, not one tunnel but several tunnels will join England with the Continent, and that not only will there be burrowing under sea, but probably a bridge above sea as well. This, however, is looking very far ahead,—at least one hundred years. Let it suffice if before the twentieth century begins one tunnel shall be in efficient working. This, in the opinion of competent judges, will in all likelihood happen. As certainly as the Suez Canal, the Manchester Ship Canal, and other greatly derided works of this class have been undertaken, so will the Channel Tunnel become an accomplished fact. The probabilities are, on the whole and in the long run, in favour of the project, but whether they are or are not, a certain fatalistic tendency in human events makes the work inevitable. The most civilized of communities are very much the creatures of changing ages and are moulded into various shapes by a kind of imperious necessity against which the majority protests but to which all eventually bow.

Mr. Gladstone is such a very old Parliamentary hand that he ought to know quite well what he is about. In deciding to propose a vote of censure on the Ministry at the present juncture subsequent events may prove him to have been right. But as matters now stand it is difficult to see what good has resulted from Mr. John Morley's motion except it be the opportunity it has afforded to the other side to rally their somewhat scattered forces; and Liberals will hardly admit that this is an unmixed good. Still the marked improvement in the *morale* of the allied Unionist parties is not due entirely to the tactics of the G. O. M., as the Ministerialist Press and Mr. Goschen would have us believe. The Foreign Office meeting of yesterday week has had much to do with the exemplary behaviour of Lord Salisbury's followers during the past week, and the excellent effect of the disciplinary measures taken by the Conservative leader was evident to everybody who happened to be in the House of Commons on Friday afternoon. I speak, of course, of the earlier period of the sitting, before Mr. Morley had given notice of his resolution. The Conservative benches were as crowded as ever they had been in any previous part of the Session, and the very looks of their occupants plainly indicated the determination they had come to to be good boys in the future. The action of Mr. Morley was a perfect God-send, for it enabled them to at once make amends for their past misconduct. As the right hon. gentleman rose from his seat the Liberals and Parnellites, who had been let into the secret, cheered again and again. When silence had been restored Mr. Morley gave notice of his intention to move: "That in the opinion of this House the operation of the Criminal Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, and the manner of its administration undermine respect for the law, estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and are deeply injurious to the common interests of the United Kingdom." There was more cheering from the Liberal side when Mr. Gladstone intimated that on the following Monday he should ask the Leader of the House to afford facilities for the discussion of Mr. Morley's motion. To the great delight of the Conservatives and to the evident chagrin of the Liberals Mr. W. H. Smith at once accepted the challenge and fixed Monday for the opening of the debate. The alacrity of Mr. Smith was accepted by the Conservatives as a declaration of defiance, and their enthusiasm was unbounded. They could not have acquitted themselves better if their mentor, Lord Salisbury, had been looking on from the Peers' Gallery, which he never by any chance enters. Next morning the Conservative papers, with striking unanimity, all came out with glowing leading articles, in which Mr. Gladstone was ridiculed for his blundering tactics and Mr. Smith exalted for his prompt courage. It was only when we turned to the Liberal organs that we found the other explanation that has been given of the desire shown by the Leader of the House to come to close quarters without any delay. Mr. Smith—so at least his opponents say—in the course he adopted was actuated by a desire to embarrass the Liberal leaders by withholding certain returns till the last moment, when they could not be of any use. All is fair in love and politics; and even the once immaculate *St. James's Gazette*, which used to abhor "machine politicians" almost as much as its contemporary of Printing House Square abhors Parnellites, was horrified at the idea, a mistaken one it turns out, that Mr. W. H. Smith had given permission to his political friends to vote "as they pleased" on a question that has engaged considerable public attention this week. That a journal which is for ever harping on the shortcomings of Parliamentary Government should distress itself because it heard that Conservative members were to be allowed to vote according to their consciences, and not in obedience to the party Whips, is truly lamentable!

Whatever else may be said about "the great debate" of Monday and Tuesday, it is impossible to deny that it has made a considerable stir, and, perhaps, that was all the Grand Old Strategist desired or expected. I can recall no occasion during the present or preceding Session when so much anxiety was shown by the public to procure a seat in the House, although the weather on Monday was as sultry as on one of your worst days in Bombay. As a honourable member remarked to me during the time Mr. Morley was speaking the legislative chamber was so closely packed that a cricket could not have found room. Why he mentioned a cricket in this connexion I could not understand. Everybody has heard of a cricket on the hearth, but a cricket in the House of Commons is a novelty. I can well understand the remark that Mr. Morley made to a colleague who reported to the right hon. gentleman in an ante-room, just before the business began, the crowded state of the House and the eagerness of the people in the Central Lobby to obtain admission. "I would give up my seat with pleasure," said Mr. Morley, who, like Lord Salisbury and some other distinguished statesmen, is always rather nervous when he has an important speech to make. It is well known that Mr. Morley is a much more effective speaker at a public meeting than in Parliament; but on this occasion, as even the *Times* admits, he discharged an onerous task with considerable spirit and success. But there was necessarily a great deal of repetition, not only in Mr. Morley's speech, but in all the speeches, and from an oratorical point of view the debate was not specially remarkable if we except the speeches of Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Balfour. I have said above that all the Liberal leader probably desired or expected in raising a full-dress discussion on the operation of the Crimes Act was to emphasize Mr. Dillon's incarceration and the extraordinary figure cut by the two removable magistrates, "gendarme judges" Mr. O'Brien styles them in the Killeagh case. Not one person in ten thousand reads the full reports of Parliamentary debates, and the shorter accounts are generally so imperfect that any one who troubles to read them is wasting his time. But the main features of a speech like that delivered by Mr. Morley find their way by an easy and well-known process to the minds of the public. The speeches in the recent debate were extraordinarily long—Mr. Morley spoke for an hour and-a-half and Mr. Balfour for two hours—and, as is usual in such circumstances, people are saying that a little coercion might be a good thing in Parliament. But it is forgotten that long speeches, when delivered by the right kind of men, are not without a certain value. If the average member of Parliament was different from what he is, these terribly extended discourses might not be required. As it is, they are necessary in order to provide ideas and matter for M. P.'s who are too stupid or indolent to find ideas and material for themselves. To the majority of members of the House of Commons, Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers are what tutors and lecturers are to students in our Universities; and on this ground alone the copious oratory of the former can be tolerated or defended. Although Mr. Morley did not make a great speech, he was as I have said, effective. Some of the arguments he used were, from his point of view, very telling, and it is perhaps as well for the Government that they did not leave the defence of their case entirely to Mr. Goschen, who was not seen to the best advantage on Monday night. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech was subsequently described by one of the Irish speakers, Mr. W. O'Brien, I think as a "forlorn hope" speech, and certainly it was pitched in a rather pessimistic key. Mr. Morley made one good point when he said:—"I am told that it is a mistake in tactics to bring forward this motion. This is the remark of those who seem to think that politics are mostly made up of tactics." If this had been said by Sir William Harcourt, it would have provoked an outburst of derision among the Ministerialists. It is characteristic of the respect entertained for Mr. Morley even by his opponents that no one doubted the sincerity of his contemptuous allusion to mere party tactics. Of course, Mr. Morley is a strong party man, but he is a party man with a conscience, a somewhat rare thing in these degenerate days. Mr. Dillon's imprisonment, although forming the basis of the vote of censure, did not absorb either Mr. Morley or the other speakers on his side, although a good deal was made of the *ex post facto* proclamation under which Mr. Dillon was convicted. As Mr. Morley pointed out, it was not issued until a few days after Mr. Dillon's speech to the Massereene tenants, the object being "to deprive Mr. Dillon of the protection and guarantees which the ordinary law would have given him"—that is to be tried by a jury—"and to bring him within the special machinery of the Crimes Act." Mr. Morley asked if anybody could wonder at the feeling that had been created by these proceedings "promoted," he contended, "by the desire to punish, not a criminal, but a political, opponent." Mr. Balfour affected to see in this argument a reflection on Mr. Dillon's personal courage. It was as much as to say that if Mr. Dillon had known beforehand that he would be tried by a Coercion Court he would have held his tongue. "Although I am accused of being opposed to Mr. Dillon, I should not think," said the Chief Secretary, "of making such a defence for him." Hereupon the G. O. M., wishing to be extremely sarcastic, ejaculated, "I am with you there." Mr. Morley showed his fairness by condemning the wild talk indulged in by Mr. Dillon as the *forte* of any man who "broke loose from this combination, the Plan of Campaign on Lord Massereene's property," but it might have been better if he had abstained from excusing Mr. Dillon on the ground that language a hundred times more violent and dangerous was habitually used in connection with trade disputes until the laws of combination were altered. What may be excusable in ignorant, uneducated workmen is not excusable in a man of Mr. Dillon's position. Half the prejudice that exists in the minds of Englishmen against Home Rule is due not to the proposals advocated by Mr. Gladstone, but to the intemperate language which some of Mr. Parnell's followers permit themselves to use every now and then. Since Mr. Gladstone came forward with his scheme there has been less violence of speech than formerly, but as Mr. Dillon's speech in Louth shows, there is still room for improvement. I think I mentioned before that Mr. Dillon's Parliamentary friends, all expected that he would be treated as a first-class misdemeanant, or at any rate that he would not be subjected to the indignity of wearing convicts' clothes. Mr. Balfour's answer is that he knows no difference in persons punished under the Act, and that all must be treated alike. But he was asked by several speakers in the recent debate how he reconciled this plea with the permission accorded to priests in prison to wear their cossacks, and he was rather driven into a corner. His reply, that to strip a priest of his canonical dress is a very different operation to stripping a layman, was not very much to the point, seeing that if a priest commits an ordinary offence against the law he is obliged to conform in every respect to the prison regulations. Some one interrupted Mr. Balfour with the remark, "You were afraid of the Pope," which, in a broad way, probably represents the truth.

The Earl of Durham has been unhappy in his loves; he promises to be as unfortunate in his sports. His lordship is the real defendant in the Turf Case, which has occupied the Lord Chief Justice's attention for nearly a fortnight, has given Charley Wood a verdict and a farthing, and has kept the *Times* with its great cloud of witnesses waiting in the corridors of the Strand Law Courts. It falls to the lot of a few noblemen in the course of their lives to be publicly scarified, to be whipped with thongs of biting sneer and comment, as was Lord Durham by Sir Henry James when the latter was speaking on behalf of the Jockey Wood. To be stigmatised as he was for producing an obviously private letter from the Duke of Portland and told that, in future, he might expect his correspondence to be very slight, or at least that he deserved to have no one write to him, must have been very disagreeable hearing for the noble lord. And yet, in his discomfiture, Lord Durham would not be wanting a parallel. He had only to let his mind go back to that other occasion when he was in Court, seeking to nullify his marriage, and his ears would tingle again as he remembered the severe remarks of the presiding judge. This member of the Lambton flock seems very unfortunate. So far at least as he is concerned in this Turf trial everything seemed conspiring to lift him into the front rank of reformers, and to make him of very great service among his fellows. His object was to purify the Turf of some of its admitted evils; in so doing his zeal overpowered his judgment, and he makes himself an object of scorn and contempt to Sir Henry James and a wonder to prosaic men who are looking on and wondering what—if Lord Durham's own sense of honour would not prevent him making a great mistake—his eminent counsel were about to allow him to do so. For the rest, the trial has had its amusing features and has been full of interest to the majority of newspaper readers, because of the rank of most of the witnesses and the pleasantries of others like Mr. John Corlett, of the *Sporting Times*, who seemed quite willing, on provocation, to give, *viva voce*, the first-page witticisms of the forthcoming issue of the *Pink' Un*. Mentioning that paper, reminds me that a few Saturdays ago, while proceeding with a friend to Staines by the South-Western Line, I noticed here and there at the stations ladies reading the journal in question. Having, as I flatter myself, a little modesty left, I was, of course, foolish. I expressed to my friend, to whose house I was going, my surprise at what I saw. "Bless your life," he said; "you wouldn't be surprised at that if you travelled much by this line. So far as my observation goes more ladies than gentlemen read the *Sporting Times*." Considering the character of much of the writing in that paper I could not do less than marvel alike at what I saw and what I heard.

Mr. O'Donnell's case against the *Times* will really begin next week, and is likely to last nearly until the long vacation. Indeed, if Lord Coleridge admits all the issues upon which Mr. Walter's journal relies, Christmas will have come and gone before the proceedings reach a termination.

MAJOR F. F. COTTON, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, went on half-pay on the 1st of July, and retired on the following day.

MESSRS. CAIRD, of Greenock, have received an order to build four 3,000-ton steamers for the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

GARDEN PARTY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

ON Thursday, the 12th instant, a large and unusually interesting party was entertained at Cypress Lodge, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. His Excellency the Governor, Patron of the Poona National Indian Association, and Lady Reay, were present, also all the members of the Association, both European and Native. Notwithstanding that Thursday was the evening fixed for the Kirkee Gymkhana Races, and that the programme was a peculiarly attractive one, all the invited guests were present, numbering nearly two hundred. Many of the native gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and daughters, who moved about the grounds, enjoying the music and the society of their friends of both nations, without any undue shyness, or seeming desire for purdahed seclusion. Most looked sweetly pretty dressed in bright silk sarrees, and rich jewels, and wearing flowers in their glossy black hair. Many ladies, too, were free enough from caste prejudice to partake of the European sweets, ices, and other delicacies, which Mrs. Sheppard had provided in profusion. Some even enjoyed the tea and coffee—a remarkable advance—water, as is well-known, being regarded by orthodox Hindus as impure if touched by persons out of caste. Cohen's string band, a favourite in Poona, played a good selection of music in the verandah of the house, while a native vocalist and a class of the Gyan Somaj—a society for the revival and cultivation of native music—were seated in a tent near the tennis court.

This tent was the centre of attraction to the native ladies, who assured their European friends that if the Sanscrit shlokes, and the perfections of native music were understood, they would find more beauty in Eastern performances than in the most finished European concerts. Probably these assurances converted but few to their way of thinking! Native melodies are often plaintive and sweet, but the harmonies, if they exist at all, are hidden from ordinary listeners, who when looking for harmony find that "discords sting." The Gyan Somaj should supplement native teaching by a good European music master, who would probably retain the plaintive airs, the subdivided intervals, and other pecularities pleasing to the people, but would systematize the singing, teach the production of true notes, and harmonize the favourite airs.

The party was given under the auspices of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, which, among other services to the native community, aims at the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and the natives of India. The expenses, however, were defrayed by Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Sheppard being the popular and much esteemed president of the Association. The funds of the Society are reserved for charitable purposes, such as the training of native nurses for the sick, and the education of deserving girls.

The stimulating effect of these afternoon parties upon female education is already noticeable to those who had the pleasure of attending several of the same character last year. Some of the ladies, who could then speak but little English, were able on the present occasion to converse very fairly indeed. Such parties must lead native mothers to desire education for their daughters, and education when general will destroy the canker-worm of native society, namely, early marriage. Mothers will demand a free girlhood for their daughters, freedom during the years when body and mind are best capable of development, and when the burdens of domestic life and motherhood should not be imposed upon them. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard had received their guests, a circumstance occurred quite unique in garden-party experiences. An old Mahomedan priest had found his way uninvited into the midst of the throng. He chose a quiet part of the verandah, and there he might have been seen prostrating himself on a prayer carpet, evidently invoking blessings on the motley party. It is to be hoped that the burden of his prayer was for the emancipation of oppressed womankind, for "prayer ardent opens heaven." Mahomedans introduced the purdah system, with its attendant miseries, and it is fitting that Mahomedans should take part in the reformation now taking place.

Among the guests at Mrs. Sheppard's party were:—Kumar Shri Chutra Singhji, the eldest son of the Raja of Rajpipla, the Raja of Akulkote, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Richey, Mrs. Naylor, Mrs. Nugent, Mr. Lee-Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Chatfield, Doctor and Mrs. Bhandarkar, Mr. and Mrs. Bederkar, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, honorary secretary of the Poona National Indian Association, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cane, Mrs. and Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Selby, Mr. Govinde Kurkary, Mr. and Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Dorabji Puddumji, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Pundit, and Mr. Nulkar and daughters. The party was the occasion of several new members joining the Association.

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT AND A RECENT JUDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Scott in the case of Zulficar bin Ali Khan Bahadur *vs.* the Collector of Bombay is well worthy of the close consideration of the public on one important point.

It is "an oft-told tale." A piece of land is required for public purposes, but the owner and the Collector of Bombay cannot agree as to its value. The latter after careful consideration offered Rs. 10,000 for the land and buildings thereon. The owner asked more than double that sum, *viz.*, Rs. 21,757. No agreement was come to, the Collector entered in possession of the land, and the owner brought an action in the High Court for the sum of Rs. 21,757. Both sides appoint independent experts to value the land and buildings, who also acted as assessors assisting the Judge. The decree of the Court is that the Collector shall pay Rs. 10,700 in full for the land and buildings, and that the Government should bear the costs.

Anything more astounding than this decision as to costs is simply inconceivable, except from one point of view. Surely, a fair way to settle the costs would be this: each party to pay his own costs, for the simple reason, that the landlord had claimed more than double what the Court found he was entitled to, and thus barred the way to an amicable settlement. And a fair rule to settle future costs, in cases under the Land Acquisition Act, would be to saddle Government with all costs whenever the Courts award equalled or exceeded fifty per cent. over the value offered by the Collector, and to divide the costs in proportion on any awards under fifty per cent. of the Collector's value.

It is proposed by the Municipality to widen many of the streets of Bombay, and if every landlord should be advised to "zulficarate" his claim for compensation, like the son of Ali Khan, the legal fraternity would benefit immensely at the public expense, but no one else would benefit. The public money would be wasted, the time of the Judges would be wasted, and the morals of the landlords would be too severely and unfairly strained. The Courts would become blocked by hundreds of "zulficarated" exaggerated claims for compensation. And for whose benefit? Simply for the lawyers' and landlords'. Forbid it, Justice! Let our legislators look to this.

And now for the one point of view. There may be rules of Court as to the settlement of costs which are unknown to the non-legal mind, and to the writer. But in working the Land Acquisition Act, an Act made especially for the public benefit, why should not the rules of common-sense and fairness apply? Let zulficarating landlords beware. It must be patent to the dimmest capacity, that if the question of costs in land acquisition cases is to be settled on the basis of Judge Scott's late decision, the temptation to multiply litigation and zulficaration will be immense. So far as the public interests are concerned, the landlords and the lawyers are the dangerous classes. Why put arms in the hands of the dangerous classes?

JUSTITIA.

AN important project has been drawn up by Signor Bocca for a maritime channel connecting the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Adriatic, near Fano and Castro. This canal will be 282 kilometres in length, 100 metres in breadth, and 12 metres in depth. The cost is estimated at about 500 million francs. It would be of great advantage to the navigation between the west and east coasts of Italy.

COLONEL EVELYN MOORE, of the Madras General List and Wing Commander, 13th Madras Infantry, has permission to retire from the service with effect from the 13th November, 1888.

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

THE Parliamentary Committee met again on Friday, the 22nd June, Sir H. James in the chair.

After the examination of Sir E. Bradford, Mr. Mayne addressed the Committee on the case at considerable length. We give the salient facts which he pressed on the attention of the Committee. He said:—When all the evidence elicited by this inquiry with other matters is before the Nizam's Government, coupled with the Report of this Committee, he, of course, will take the matter into his most anxious consideration, with such advice as he may be able to obtain; and he will then adopt the course which will be determined, not merely by technical considerations of law, but by questions of policy and of necessity, and of good faith. But, Sir, I am authorised to state, and I think it may, perhaps, be of assistance to my learned friend who represents the Company that I should state it, that under no circumstances would the Nizam consider that he was justified in adopting any course which would have the effect of infringing upon the just rights of those shareholders who have advanced their money to this Company honestly and *bona fide* in reliance upon the concession which he granted. The view that I intend to submit to the Committee is shortly this: That the conduct of the concessionaires in diverting 850,000*l.* of the entire nominal capital of the Company into their own pockets from the coffers of the Company was a fraud upon the concession, and that that fraud was carried out with the assistance and in collusion with Abdul Huk, I only propose to refer to the conduct of Abdul Huk, inso far as his conduct bears upon the facts of this case with reference to what I submit is a fraud upon the concession, and the first proposition that I propose to submit to you, Sir, and in reference to which I wish to call your attention to the evidence is this: that Abdul Huk was not in fact authorized by the Nizam's Government to accept the bribe which he has received from the concessionnaires, that he did not himself believe that he was authorised, and that Mr. Watson and Mr. Stewart in dealing with him, did not believe that he was authorized to accept that bribe. Now, Sir, as briefly as possible, I shall call your attention to the evidence upon this point. It rests first upon three documents, letters which are now admitted to be genuine, which, in fact, have never been disputed, emanating from the old Salar Jung. The first is the letter of the 28th December, 1881: "I write a line to inform you that if your Chandda railway scheme is not sanctioned by the Government of India"

Chairman: We have got that fully in our minds, Mr. Mayne, please.

Mr. Mayne: Let me then call your attention to the last words of it, which are important with a view to explaining the letter of January, 1883.

Chairman: 1882.

Mr. Mayne: No, Sir, 1883, the last letter.

Chairman: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Mayne: "You are hereby authorised and empowered to draw and receive from the said offered sum of British Government rupees, two crores 5 (five) per cent. commission on the whole aforesaid amount." Now these are the words to which I wish to call special attention, "and appropriate it in any manner you think proper in rewarding the services of those who have been mainly instrumental in starting the scheme and in carrying it through." You will see the importance of those words when I refer to the third. Now that letter of course evidences a perfectly *bona fide* transaction between Abdul Huk and his own Government who are employing him. He is for his services to his own Government to get a commission of 5 per cent. on the money which his own Government is anxious to get paid in to their credit. There is nothing improper, therefore, or dishonest, or suspicious in that transaction. Now the next document is the important one. That is the document of the 5th January, 1882.

Chairman: Is this 5th January, 1882?

Mr. Mayne: 5th January, 1882.

Chairman: I understand there are two letters: 28th December, 1881, and January, 1882.

Mr. Mayne: There is a third letter, Sir. It is not a letter, but a pencil memorandum. The memorandum of 1883 will be explained by a reference to the concluding words of the document of December, 1881, which I have already referred to. I am now on the second letter. It says: "As the work you are doing is outside your official capacity, and your services to the promoters of the scheme will have been just as valuable as to His Highness's Government in case of the scheme being carried through, I write a line to assure you that I shall have no objection to your receiving any remuneration in the railway and mining schemes with which they may reward your services, and that I shall consider whatever you receive from them as only your due." That letter was written with reference to the negotiation which was at that time going on with the Bombay Syndicate. The object of that negotiation was to induce the Bombay Syndicate to purchase the existing line for two millions of money to carry on a fresh line, to accept a guarantee of 4 per cent. instead of the existing guarantee which was larger, and to accept a guarantee which should only extend to five years instead of a guarantee in perpetuity; and in consideration of the extraordinary advantages to the Nizam's Government from this railway scheme being carried through the mining concession was thrown in as a reward to induce them to carry out that railway scheme on that system. It is obvious that this scheme was a scheme of such extraordinary advantage to the Nizam's Government that the Nizam's Government might naturally be most thankful to offer every inducement to their agent to get that scheme carried through. What the Nizam's Government had in view was the railway scheme. That was the thing they were anxious for, and the mining concession was simply thrown in as a make-weight to the Company who were to carry through that railway scheme. Now, Sir, as we know, the whole of that scheme utterly fell through. It fell through because the Bombay Syndicate were not considered by the Indian Government to be persons of sufficient solvency and stability to carry any scheme of this sort through, and no scheme similar or of the same character as that in reference to which this letter was written, no scheme of that sort ever was carried through. At the beginning of 1882 Abdul Huk went to England. He found there that it was impossible to carry through any scheme in which the railway and the mining concession were united. Accordingly the railway and the mining scheme were dissevered, and they never have been united together. A railway scheme was adopted very differently and less advantageously than that which the Nizam's Government contemplated at the time this letter of authority was given, and the mining scheme was postponed for a bit, and was carried through on its own merits. The last document which I shall call your attention to is the pencil memorandum. I think it is of the 10th January 1883, written upon that Urdu memorandum handed in by Abdul Huk to the late Sir Salar Jung.

Chairman: One moment. We understand that what you are putting to us is that, in the first instance, it was intended that the railway scheme and the mining scheme, or the mining concession, should be brought out together. Are there any documents or ought else that show that they were to be absolutely joined together, so that they would be founded by one company or one syndicate?

Mr. Mayne.: They need not necessarily have been joined together, but they were part of the one scheme which was to be submitted to one set of undertakers, and the one set of undertakers, the undertakers who carried through the railway scheme upon circumstances of such extraordinary advantage to the Nizam's Government were to get the mining concession thrown in as a bonus to them to induce them to grant those advantageous concessions in regard to the railway to the Nizam's Government, but no doubt having once got the concession they would then have dealt with it in two separate proceedings. Now the last document I want to refer to is that pencil memorandum of Salar Jung upon Abdul Huk's memorandum to him of January, 1883. You will remember the position of things at that time. Abdul Huk had gone over to England; he had found that the railways scheme and the mining scheme could not be united. Morton, Rose & Co. had made a proposition for a railway scheme different from and infinitely less advantageous than the railway scheme which the Bombay Syndicate had offered to carry through. They had nothing to do with the mining scheme. Watson had made an offer on the 7th November, 1882, for a mining scheme which had been accepted by Abdul Huk, as diplomatists say, *ad referendum*, for the purpose of being submitted to Salar Jung for his consideration. That was the position of things existing in the beginning of 1883, and Abdul Huk was about to be sent back to England for the purpose of carrying out these two schemes. Now, it is with reference to that state of things that this third memorandum is written. It begins by language of an extremely complimentary character to Abdul Huk, which it seems he hardly deserved, and then follow these words: "You can yourself appropriate the whole of the commission agreed upon as remuneration of your good and valuable services, but this is secret." Now it is quite clear as I submit that the commission, as mentioned in the document of January, 1883, is a commission of 5 per cent. upon the two crores of railway money agreed upon in the document of December, 1881, the difference between them being that whereas under the document of 1881 he was to appropriate in any manner he thought proper in rewarding the services of those who had been mainly instrumental in starting and supporting this scheme and carrying it through apparently, therefore he would take the money in trust to reward persons who had been instrumental in carrying this through; the document of 1883 says, "you can yourself appropriate the whole of the commission agreed upon in consideration of your good and valuable services." I submit therefore that this document of January, 1883, refers to the commission agreed upon by the document of 28th December, 1881; but there is the destination of the commission when so received by Abdul Huk; but that it does not amount to a ratification of, or to a renewal of, under the new state of circumstances of that authority to receive any remuneration he liked, which was given by the document of the 5th January, 1882.

Chairman: Mr. Mayne, the Committee perhaps would like to know exactly your propositions without expressing any opinion upon them. First, you seem to remark that the Persian Memorandum of January, 1883, is genuine, in the handwriting of Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Mayne: I cannot dispute that upon Mahdi Ali's evidence.

Chairman: That is the view you take, that is what is what you represent?

Mr. Mayne: Yes.

Chairman: Then, taking the wording of this, you seem to lay stress upon the word "yourself;" "you can yourself appropriate?"

Mr. Mayne: Yes.

Chairman: And you put that in contradistinction to the terms of the letter of December, 1881, where he was allowed to divide it amongst those he thought worthy?

Mr. Mayne: Yes. That is the proposition. In the next place, I say that Abdul Huk did not consider that any one of those three documents, or all the documents together, did amount to an authority to him to receive the sum of money that, in point of fact, he has received from the concessionnaires in this case. Now we have got these documents put before the Nizam's Government. We find that in February, 1885, he put the document of 7th January, 1882, before the Nizam's Government. He put the document of January, 1883, before the Nizam's Government, but in both he puts these documents before the Nizam's Government as a justification to himself for receiving the 85,000*l.* which he claimed to deduct from the sum of money received from the railway commission. If that document, Sir, of February, 1885, is before the Committee (it has just been put in), I think you will find a very remarkable thing in it. Perhaps you would allow me to see it. You will find in it that Abdul Huk in his letter of February, 1885, puts in in full the letter of the 28th December, 1881. He puts in in full the letter of the 5th January, 1882. He puts in a reference but not verbatim, a copy of the memorandum of January, 1883, but he leaves out of that memorandum the material words which purport to give him the authority to receive anything whatever.

Chairman: Which words did he leave out, do you say; which words of the Persian Memorandum of 1883, did he omit?

Mr. Mayne: "You can yourself appropriate the whole of the commission agreed upon as remuneration of your good and valuable services, but this is secret." You will find, Sir, that he quotes the memorandum of January, 1883, down to the words "faithfulness and integrity," and he stops there. His letter you will see puts in the schedule *in extenso*; the two letters of December, 1881, and the 5th January, 1882; but in the body of his defence he puts in this Persian Memorandum, the translation of this Persian Memorandum of January, 1883, and he omits the important words.

Chairman: You go a little too fast for me, please; I want to see where it is in the body of it. This document we have had in this morning. I want to see where this is put in, if you please; whereabouts does it come?

Mr. Mayne: I have not a copy of it here. You will find it, Sir, at page 10 or page 6.

Sir Horace Davey: I do not want to interrupt my learned friend, but I am quite aware that the Committee do not regard this as a case between litigating parties; but I understood from you, Sir, that the view of the Committee was (I have refreshed my memory by reference to the notes) that you would not try Abdul Huk; that you would not go into any question between Abdul Huk and the Nizam's Government; and I was not allowed to put in; and I believe is not formally before the Committee the statement of Abdul Huk's case. I do not at all complain. I bow at once; but I understand my friend is now basing an argument upon what has been said in that defence, comparing it with what is said in a letter which I have never seen, and which I believed has been handed to the Committee this morning [by Mr. Seymour Keay]; but not until this morning, and for the purpose of showing, that as between the Nizam's Government and Abdul Huk, Abdul Huk had no right to make a certain claim which may be the subject of litigation between him and his Government hereafter. Of course, Sir, I am quite aware that I am not only addressing you by indulgence, but I am quite sure you will not put me to the disadvantage of being called upon to answer an argument when I have not got the materials from which alone that argument can be answered.

Chairman: Sir Horace Davey, I think you need not be under any apprehension; I think the Committee will adhere to what we said. We are not trying Abd

Prima facie, therefore, he was certainly driven to inquire, if he honestly relied upon this document, as to whether the document was genuine, and was still in force; he admits that no inquiry was made of the Nizam's Government. No inquiry was made of the India Office. No inquiry was made of Mr. Cordery. Then when the money is ultimately given under this document we find it is given with every circumstance of secrecy and concealment. The shares are first of all allotted in the name of Winter and not of Abdul Huk; then from Winter's name they are changed into shares payable to bearer, so that no dealing of Abdul Huk leaves any trace behind it which would evidence that he had ever been in possession of the shares at all. Then when Abdul Huk is dealing with those shares (and I only refer to this as bearing upon the question of fraud) we find that extraordinary comedy going on between Abdul Huk and Mr. Watson, wherein Abdul Huk and Watson being together in the same room, and Abdul Huk (having the shares which he is prepared to dispose of) writes, or gets Watson to write to him a letter saying how difficult and almost impossible it is to get the shares which Abdul Huk is willing to hand over, suggesting a particular way of getting them; then he writes back a letter to Mr. Watson, who is before him, gratefully accepting this proposal; then it is carried out in such a manner as shall leave no trace behind it that Abdul Huk had anything to do with those shares. Well, Sir, all those circumstances clearly show that Watson did not *bonâ fide* believe that in giving this large sum of money to Abdul Huk he was doing an act which was open and aboveboard and authorised by his Government. That is the first proposition that I put before you. The next proposition is this, that it was understood by all the parties to the concession that the difference between the nominal capital and the subscribed capital was to be reserved for the legitimate purposes of the Company. The whole evidence upon this point is so thoroughly within the recollection of the Committee that I do not propose to go into it at all. I simply say that there can be no doubt that White and Borrett, the Nizam's Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, all believed that whatever changes were from time to time made as to the proportions of the subscribed capital to the nominal capital, and of the paid-up capital to the subscribed capital, one principle underlay the negotiation from first to last, namely, that the amount which was first subscribed was to be limited, as it was limited in order to suit the immediate necessities of the Company, and that the balance was to be reserved honestly and *bona fide* for the purposes of working out the future events of the company.

Chairman: What do you say on the part of the Nizam's Government as to the proper legal reading of the concession. Do you say that that supports your contention that the difference between the nominal capital and the issued capital was all to go to work the Company or not?

Mr. Mayne: I do not say, Sir, that it supports it to this extent; that it excludes a different meaning. I cannot go further than this, that it is completely consistent with the meaning that they put upon it. I should say that it was an ambiguous document. I should say that there is nothing in that document, if you take it apart from all the evidence of dealing between the parties which limits it in the manner in which I say, as a matter of fact, it must be limited.

Chairman: Then your contention is that from all that took place before certainly, the Government, and probably the concessionnaires, anticipated the construction which you wish to put upon it, namely, that the difference was to be spent on the Company.

Mr. Mayne: Yes, but I may it must be read with all that took place between the parties.

Chairman: Yes, we understand that.

Mr. Mayne: And the proposition that I put forward is this; that on one side of the contract not only the meaning was believed to exist, but that all parties upon one side of the contract put forward openly, with the knowledge of the other party, what meaning they put upon it.

Chairman: That we understand.

Mr. Mayne: And that the other party (Mr. Winter, in his letter of the 16th December, 1884), not only acquiesced in it, but practically put the same meaning upon it himself.

Chairman: That is the words "new issue" you refer to?

Mr. Mayne: Yes.

(*To be continued.*)

LORD CROSS AND THE C.D. ACTS.

AMONG the Parliamentary papers issued this week, says *Home News* of the 29th ult., is a copy of the minutes of dissent by certain members of Council from the Despatch addressed by the Secretary of State to the Government of India respecting the Contagious Diseases Acts. It appears that, at the meeting of Council held on May 14th last, the draft of a Military Despatch to India on the above subject was negatived. In favour of the Draft there were Sir J. Peile, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir D. Stewart, and Sir C. Turner; but nine members were against it, viz, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir O. Burne, Mr. Currie, General Foster, Mr. Hardie, Sir P. Lumsden, Sir A. Lyall, Sir J. Strachey, and General Strachey. Notwithstanding the dissent of so large a majority of the Council, the Secretary of State said that the Despatch had already received the sanction of the Cabinet, and he had decided that it should be sent to India. In his opinion, as recorded in the minutes, Sir John Strachey says:—"I object to the orders contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Despatch. No one acquainted with the facts of the case can doubt that the inevitable result of those orders must be the complete abandonment of all efforts to protect the troops against one of the most serious of all dangers to which they are exposed, and that increase of disease must follow, with great diminution, in the efficiency of the Army. It has been conclusively proved by experience in India that these diseases, in their worst form, can be almost entirely prevented by proper measures of sanitary regulation, and such measures need involve, in India, none of the difficulties and objections which attend attempts to deal with the question in this country." Sir Alexander Arbuthnot says: "It appears to me that the decision of the Government of India to suspend the Contagious Diseases Act, while maintaining in operation the provisions bearing upon the same subject in the several Cantonment Acts, is at once inconsistent and indefensible, for it is obvious that if the protective measures provided in the Cantonment Acts are necessary in the case of soldiers quartered at stations which have been declared to be military cantonments, they are equally necessary in the case of soldiers quartered at the Presidency towns, or at any other places which, owing to special circumstances, cannot be brought under the Cantonment Acts. . . . Another serious objection in my opinion, to the suspension of the Contagious Diseases Act, is the handle which it will afford to the opponents of legislation of the kind now under consideration for urging the entire repeal of the rules in operation under the Cantonment Acts." Finally, Sir Peter Lumsden states:—"I am firmly convinced, from my long experience in the Quartermaster-General's department, that the proposed restrictions in the Draft, directed to be applied to the Cantonment rules drawn up under Act III. of 1880, must result in the destruction of an increased number of our soldiers in India, and tend to materially depreciate the efficiency of the army." Clearly, remarks our contemporary, the interests of India have once more been subordinated to the exigencies of party government at home. However, it is satisfactory to find that so many members of Council have had the courage to protest, in the name of common sense, against the destruction of sanitary precautions, the result of which will be to saddle India with the cost of maintaining at least 20,000 useless troops. But it would have been still more satisfactory if the assenting members (and especially Sir Donald Stewart) had given their reasons for signing the Despatch.

As the English solicitors are showing an inclination to do the work of barristers, some of the barristers are naturally inquiring whether they cannot do the work of solicitors. The Attorney-General has been formally requested to give an opinion as to whether or not a barrister should be permitted to communicate direct with his client, without the intervention of a member of "the lower branch." Sir Richard Webster is of opinion that in "contentious business" the barrister had better take care that a solicitor is employed; otherwise counsel would be held responsible for the correct statement of certain facts, which might be awkward for counsel. But in non-contentious matters the Attorney General thinks that barristers and clients might come together without intermediaries. As fees, learned counsel have the authority of Mr. Attorney-General for it that they may take as much as they can get; but they must not take less than £1 4s. 6*d.* if juniors, or than £2 4s 6*d.* if leaders. Anybody who will do anything for less than that is unworthy to be called a barrister.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. — Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay

AN ENGLISH AMATEUR TEAM FOR INDIA.

WITH regard to this subject which we referred to three weeks ago, we learn that it is quite down on the cards now, however, doubtful it may seem to cricketers in India. The writer of "Pavilion Gossip" in cricket says:—

Mr. Vernon, who is the moving spirit in the matter, is hopeful of getting a party together to make the trip in the fall of 1889. He hopes, too, to keep the tour altogether free from any question of gate receipts, in fact to make it essentially a pleasure trip, without idea of sharing or participation in the ground receipts, in fine, a purly amateur trip in the strictest sense of the word. Everyone, I am sure, will hope to hear that Mr. Varnon has been able to complete the arrangements for what ought to be a most enjoyable vacation trip.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

IT must be a matter of congratulation to themselves, as well as to the friends they have left behind to find, that the Parsees now in England are attracting so much favourable opinion among cricketers both professional and amateur. A cricketing paper in a notice of the team remarks that the bitterly cold weather they experienced during several of their matches must have made them regret that they did not still further delay their arrival in England until the erratic climate had fairly settled down to the consciousness that it is the middle of what ought in the ordinary course of events to be in summer. It must have been a trying ordeal for Mr. Kanga and his Parsee comrades to play cricket under the freezing influence of a north-easterly wind, as they have for the last few days, and, indeed it is much to their credid that under such inhospitable and trying conditions they have come out fairly well. As a matter of fact, though they have not won one of the four matches they have played, the Parsee cricketers, who began their tour at Leyton on June 7, have shown better form than their predecessors who visited England in 1886, and it is to be hoped that the end of the present tour will witness a still greater development.

Their bowling has not proved so successful on the run-getting wickets here as they had perhaps expected, but the batting has been a decided improvement on that of the first team. The one defeat they have suffered was this week at Chiswick Park, when they played twelve aside, and were beaten by the gentlemen of West Middlesex by six wickets. Mr. Cooper's batting has, so far, been the most noticeable feature of their cricket. In seven innings he has made an aggregate of 249 runs, giving an average of 35.

The four matches were those against the gentlemen of Essex, drawn, the gentlemen of Kent, drawn, the gentlemen of Richmond, interrupted, and the gentlemen of West Middlesex, which was won by latter by six wickets. On Friday, 22nd June, the engagement with the gentlemen of Surrey was commenced on the Oval. The play was very even and noticeable only for the good blowing of Pundole who took 5 wickets for 56 runs. Crawford's analysis on this day was rather curious. He bowled two overs, both of which were maidens for three wickets. The following day the Parsees made a miserable show, and, owing chiefly to the batting of Walter Read and C. L. Morgan were defeated by 300 runs. Read hit three sixes, three fives, three fours, thirteen threes, and eight two's in his 132, and Morgan's 116, included one six, four fours, twelve threes, and thirteen tows, and between them the pair put on 158 runs for the sixth wicket. But in their second innings. Parsees made no stand at all Walter Read took three wickets for 14 runs with "lobs" but should be stated that he took part in the match at the particular wish of the Parsees. Score:—

GENTLEMEN OF SURREY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr S Colman, c Bapasola, b Pundole	20	c Morenas, b Pavri	22
Mr T P Harvey, b Pavri	4	c P D Kanga, b Pundole	29
Mr A H Knight, b Pundole	0	c Bapasola, b Eranee	3
Mr C L Morgan, b Pavri	6	b M D Kanga	116
Mr D A Lsman, c Dubash, b Pundole	6	st Bapasola, b M Kanga	11
Mr W W Read, c Cooper, b Pundole	24	c Eranee, b Pundole	132
Mr F Hill, c M Kanga, b Pundole	20	b Pavri	3
Mr D L A Jephson, b M D Kanga	7	not out	16
Rev J C Crawford, l-b-w, b Eranee	20	c Vatcha, b M D Kanga	2
Mr W G Stoner, b Pavri	18	c Eranee, b Pundole	6
Mr T S Tregellas, not out	1	c Pavri, b Pundole	19
Total	126	Total	366

PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr R D Cooper, b Jephson	23	b Jephson	2
Mr P D Kanga, b Harvey	8	b Crawford	10
Mr J M More as, run out	9	b Crawford	13
Mr N C Bapasola, h-w, b w Read	12	b Harvey	3
Mr M D Kanga, st Colman, b Harvey	8	c Harvey, b Read	5
Mr D S Mehta, c Tregellas, b W Read	5	run out	5
Mr D F Dubash, c Colman, b Crawford	17	c Colman, b Read	12
Mr M E Pavri, not out	11	b Harvey	8
Mr K R Eranee, b Crawford	0	b Crawford	7
Mr A D Vatcha, c Harvey, b Crawford	0	not out	5
Mr D C Pundole, b Jephson	0	b Read	2
B 12, 1-b 5	17	B 1, 1-b 6	7
Total	113	Total	79

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. J. JAMASJEE'S Hongkong cotton circular states that since the issue of last report owing to the extreme anxiety on the part of some of the holders, a general decline of from 25 cents to a dollar per bale has been established. Notwithstanding this decline, dealers as well as speculators are by no means anxious to resume operations in consequence of unfavourable advices from the interior and the Coast Ports where the markets have been glutted with their late heavy purchases; sales of the interval are moderate, and the market closes with every appearance of weakness. Owing to very hasty sales in certain quarters, special superior threads of Nos. 16s. and 20s. have receded 50 cents to a dollar in value, but medium and common descriptions have suffered loss, market closing steady. The stocks of No. 12s. being light in the hands of eager sellers, prices are well maintained. Superior and suitable chops of No. 10s. have been in moderate inquiry at previous prices, but medium and common shew a decline in rates of from 25 to 75 cents per bale with small demand; the market closing weak. Nos. 6s. and 8s have been in so small request and values are in consequence 50 cents lower. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 24s continue in request but at unremunerative rates. During the fortnight arrival 3,945 bales, sales 5 647 bales, shipment to Coast Ports and Japan 245 bales and unsold stock 9,231 bales, exclusive of 3,700 bales ex Bordima just arrived. Direct shipment for Shanghai 565 bales and Japan 833 bales. Latest advices from East Coast, Shanghai, and Japan report the absence of any brisk enquiry and declining markets which have been very excessively supplied with goods, and excepting some small business in favorite suitable superior threads, at lower prices, other descriptions are very difficult to place.

A TERRIBLE crime has just been committed at Debreczin, in Hungary. Andreas Moricz, a wealthy citizen and member of the town council, lived on bad terms with his wife and family, which was chiefly the result of disputes about money. Some few days ago the wife, together with her children, left home. Upon this her husband ordered property belonging to her to be sold by auction. One of the sons, after having in vain begged his father to abandon the sale, fired several shots at him with a revolver, the last of which killed him. In a letter published in an Hungarian journal, the parricide pleads the necessity of taking the life of his father, whom he denounces as the vilest of wretches. Another sad occurrence is reported from the Hungarian village of Boesard. A peasant wedding had just been celebrated, and the bridal pair were about to take their leave. Some of the young men present making objections to the departure of the bride, who was famous as the beauty of the village, a fight took place which ended in several of the company being killed and others more or less seriously wounded. The friends of the bridegroom then set fire to the village, and the military had to be sent for.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP WITH ALL HANDS.

MESSRS. DONALD CURRIE AND CO'S steamship Drummond Castle, which arrived at Plymonth on the 25th ultmo., with the homeward Cape mails, bore news of a fearful shipwreck off Cape L'Agulhas, a large vessel, supposed to be an emigrant ship, being lost with all hands.

It appears that at 9-30 on the night of Sunday, June 3, when the Drummond Castle was off L'Agulhas, in a most tempestuous sea and howling storm, those on board saw a large sailing ship, having painted parts, throw up signals of distress. Her foremast as standing with tattered sails, but her mainmast was gone and only a stump of her mizzenmast was remaining. The Drummond Castle approached as near as possible to the distressed vessel, which continued showing blue lights, throwing up rockets, and burning tar barrels as an indication of her desperate condition. On one occasion the Drummond Castle approached her very closely considering the state of the weather, and her master, Captain Winchester, caused her to be hailed, stating that he would be prepared to take the crew on board, if it could possibly be managed. The reply came back that all the boats were gone, and that the vessel was in a most disabled state, which rendered her uncontrolable. Thereupon Captain Winchester intimated that he would stand by until daybreak with a view of rendering assistance, and preparations were made to this end. The distressed ship continued showing blue lights and rockets, and the Drummond Castle kept as near as possible to her, going round and round her. The night was dark, and the sea running mountains high; so that any attempt to launch a boat must inevitably have been attended with further loss of life. Suddenly at 3-30 on Monday morning, when a high sea was running, the lights disappeared under circumstances which leave little doubt that the unfortunate vessel foundered with all hands on board. The Drummond Castle at once sailed to and over the place where the vessel was last seen, but nothing more was to be perceived. After cruising about until daylight and finding nothing, the Drummond Castle continued her voyage. The name of the distressed vessel could not be ascertained, and up to the present there is nothing to lead to her identification.

It is considered by one of the crew of the Drummond Castle that the vessel was a large emigrant ship. She was running before the wind, and there appeared to be no one on deck but the captain and two or three men, who were lashed to the wheel. All the remainder of the crew and passengers appeared to be battened down, for just as the captain shouted, "I have lost my boats," a fearful and heart-rending wail rent the air. The ship was then driven before the gale ahead of the Drummond Castle. But cries were heard at intervals. She suddenly disappeared at 3-30 a.m., and when the Drummond Castle steamed to the spot nothing could be seen but one seething mass of foam. It is said that one of the officers of the Drummond Castle, volunteered to put off to theunfortunate vessel, but Captain Winchester, recognising the almost certainty of failure and further loss of life from such an attempt, declined to allow the proceeding.

The following official report as to the circumstances was furnished by Captain Winchester, commander of the Royal Mail ship Drummond Castle: "June 3—During a fresh gale from W.N.W., when L'Agulhas light bore by N. 13 miles, at 9-40 p.m., we observed signals of distress to westward. We bore down to the distressed ship, going as close to her as practicable. At midnight we passed close by the distressed ship, when we found her to be a large vessel with foremast and stump of mizzenmast only standing, and heavy list to port, the cargo apparently having shifted when passing to leeward in the hope that she might get her boats away. She hailed us, but all we could distinguish was 'I have lost my boats.' I then determined to remain by the ship until daylight, as owing to the heavy and confused sea it was impossible to get one of my boats away with any prospect of success. We remained in close proximity to the distressed ship, never losing sight of her, until 3-30 a.m. on June 4, when suddenly she disappeared. After this we saw a light at intervals for two hours, so thinking some of the crew might be on wreckage, we remained in position until 6-30 a.m, when I went ahead over the course we had drifted, but failed to see anything, so we proceeded to the place where the ship was supposed to have foundered, L'Agulhas WS.W. 15 miles."

INDIAN POLICE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE following letter appears in the *Times* from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin:—

Sir,—Since Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has, fortunately for India, transferred his embarrassing attentions from that country to Ireland, his place as an apostle of misdirected zeal has been taken by Mr. Slagg, who, last night in the House of Commons, invited the Secretary of State to withdraw a police circular issued by the Bengal Government enjoining the submission of weekly reports on all matter of interest to the general peace of the country, including political and mass meetings, and calling for information as to the popular sentiments regarding laws and Government measures.

As I am in a great measure the author of the system which Mr. Slagg so ignorantly denounces, and which is no more than the collection of the information without which the central Government cannot know the feeling and temper of the people it rules, I desire to explain, with your permission, that there is nothing new in the circular, which has been worked without complaint and with the best possible results for many years past in the most important of the Indian provinces.

The system was introduced into the Punjab some eleven or twelve years ago, when Sir Robert Egerton was Lieutenant-Governor and I was the Chief Secretary to his Government, and it was elaborated and successfully worked by Mr. James Christie, who afterward was engaged in Afghanistan on political duties, where his services in the settlement of the country and the accession of the present Ameer were as distinguished as they were inadequately acknowledged by Lord Ripon's Government. It had been found that the difficulties of administration were immensely increased by the absence of any central bureau in which might be collected, collated, analysed, and distributed to responsible officials information of events of political, general, or police importance, and a system was devised by which weekly reports were submitted to the Secretary to Government from every district in the province, noting special or organised crime, the movement of suspicious foreigners to and from the north-west frontier, the advent of gangs, of vagrants and professional thieves, the issue of seditious and secret circulars and proclamations, the holding of important political or tribal meetings, the expressed feeling and sentiment of the native public on all matters connected with the Government and its measures.

This system has worked for years in the Punjab without friction or protest, and its complete success and the advantages which it has brought have naturally suggested its extension to other provinces. It contains nothing to which reasonable exception can be taken. It is merely an Intelligence Department, without which the Government is deaf and blind. There are doubtless many persons in India who would gladly see its abolition—the seditious, the criminal, and the ill-disposed. But no loyal, honest or honourable man has been injured by it in the past, or will be in the future. India is a country where exist many influences hostile to the British Government and the public peace. There is no country in which it is more essential or more difficult to ascertain public sentiment, or where an Intelligence Department is more needed. And yet foolish busy-bodies, who have no idea of what they are talking about, stand up in the House and ask for the abolition of a system which they do not understand, making themselves the spokesmen of the party of disloyalty and disorder, which is only too strong already in India without their well-intentioned but mischievous assistance. "Your obedient servant, LEPEL GRIFFIN.

"9, St. James-street, June 22."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 29.)

ADMIRALTY, 27th JUNE, 1888.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 7th March, 1887.—Chaplain of the Fleet the Rev J B Harbord, MA, Hon Chaplain to the Queen, has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The announcement contained in the *London Gazette* of the 10th Feb 1888, of the promotion of Mr G R T Gummings to the rank of Chief Engr in H M's Fleet, dated the 1st Feb, 1888, is hereby cancelled.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

PREACHING SEDITION IN INDIA.

UNDER this head the *St. James's Gazette* contains the following articles:—

A somewhat remarkable pamphlet written in the vernacular is being circulated in many parts of India. It professes to report a conversation between an enlightened native and a peasant. The talk turns upon the different fortune that has befallen two villages, of which one is owned and managed by the community of villagers, the other being the property of an absentee Rajah. The Rajah's subjects are a prey to every conceivable evil. "We are growing," says the peasant who recounts the deplorable decay of Kambakthpur, "poorer and poorer. The land is falling out of cultivation; we have scarcely enough oxen to plough. Look down the street: the houses are half of them almost in ruins, and the two dram-shops which the Rajah has opened here are nearly always full." The officials and agents of the Rajah are described as ignorant, careless and tyrannical. "They order this, and order that, pressing us for money in season and out of season; they know nothing of village matters themselves, and will not hear a word from us because they think that they are omniscient and that we are utterly foolish. Under such a system how can a village be otherwise than ruined?" One of the Rajah's officials, Mr. Bully as he is called (Zaburdust Sahib), is held up to execration as a monster of cruelty and injustice. His camp happened once to be pitched near the village, and he needed grass for his horses. None was forthcoming and a frightened peasant was called severely to account. "You misbegotten son of a pig," says Mr. Bully, "I will teach you how to obey orders. Tent-pitcher! tie him up, and give him thirty lashes . . . flog his life out." And accordingly the wretched villager—the very one who tells the story—was flogged till he fainted away. The other village, which is governed and controlled by the people themselves, is made out to be a marvel of prosperity: no effort of picturesque description is spared to heighten the contrast. When it is added that the village owned by an absentee Rajah is clearly meant to represent what has been called the India of the Queen—Mr. Bully being an Indian civilian—and that the prosperous village is supposed to be India under native rule, the aim of the writer becomes obvious.

Another vernacular pamphlet in circulation is styled a "catechism." It is less objectionable in style and language than the apologue of the two villages, but its tendency is precisely the same. India under British rule is described as grievously oppressed by ignorant and self-seeking officials. Nor does the lesson stop here. These same officials are in mortal dread lest people in England should hear of their incompetence, and they therefore do all they can to prevent the grievances of India being borne across the black water to the ears of the English nation. Accordingly the natives of India are exhorted to league together with a view to making the story of their wrongs known. "It is only by persisting in the agitation that we can make our grievances heard. If the English public begin to show an interest in the affairs of the country, the opposition of the Anglo-Indian officials, who desire to keep matters as they are, will cease to be effective." Attention being thus called to India's wrongs, the cry should be raised for national Parliaments to make laws and impose taxes.

Were these political tracts merely the vapid utterance of some insignificant writer, and had they no better chance of being widely read than books, and newspapers published in the ordinary way, it might be wise, perhaps, to ignore them. The Government of a country like India must reckon on its measures being misliked and attacked in some quarters; but when disaffection is stirred up by an organized association, when pamphlets such as those quoted above are openly circulated by a body which aspires to become a kind of National League, we cannot afford to be altogether indifferent. These are the means openly resorted to for the encouragement of sedition. Still less innocent devices may be and probably are at work in secret. Moreover, extraordinary steps have been taken in England to blind the public to the real meaning of the movement to which these pamphlets owe their origin. Some little time ago an Indian paper announced that "an effort would shortly be made by a very influential ex-official now in England to interpret for the people at home the recent political movements in India, of which the National Congress is the most articulate expression." That effort seems to have been made in a series of articles on the Indian National Congress lately published in the *Times*. That journal, which has done so much to unmask the conspiracies of the Irish Land League, has lent its aid—unwittingly no doubt—to an equally malevolent if less powerful organization now at work in India. The "very influential ex-official" makes no mention of the shadier transactions of the National Congress. It is charitable to suppose that he does not know of them, and has not seen the pamphlets from which we have quoted.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

THE Viceroy Designate of India is already receiving the series of public entertainments which must fall to his lot before departing for India. Lord Lansdowne, however, has plenty of time before him, as it is not probable that he will start before November next. He is, therefore, entering the public arena by degrees, and a familiar gathering has preceded the more formal *reunions*.

Lord Dufferin's successor is well known to have passed through the best and most liberal Oxford training with success. He also gained a considerable social reputation during his University career, formed a large circle of friends, and acquitted himself favourably in the "boats." Being thus intimately connected with Oxford it was natural that his old college and his old tutor, Professor Jowett, should be ready to congratulate their pupil on his advancement to so high a dignity. A dinner which was attended by over 100 old Balliol men, chiefly of the new Viceroy's standing, was therefore given to him in the college hall last week. The proceedings were mainly of a pleasant and familiar character, but two ex-Viceroys, Lord Northbrook and Lord Ripon, were also present to do honour to their future compeer. The Indian services were also represented by Sir Alfred Lyall and General Strachey, whilst amongst other guests were Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, Sir W. Hunter, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. R. Browning, and the Permanent Under-Secretary of the India Office. In replying to the toast of his health, Lord Lansdowne, after referring to pleasant memories of his University days, admitted that the responsibilities of the Indian Viceroyalty were now greater than they had ever been. But he relied much upon the devotion of Indian officials. He confined himself, however, principally to a review of the situation in Canada, and paid a warm tribute to the policy of Sir John Macdonald. The problems which the Viceroy of India will have to contend with, while claiming all the tact he showed in Canada, demand also far more personal responsibility and decision. It is, nevertheless, certain that although Lord Lansdowne does not enter upon his new responsibilities with the great reputation of Lord Dufferin, he has many things in his favour, and that he has already produced a happy impression upon the Anglo-Indian officials with whom he has come in contact. That his Viceroyalty will be a striking social success is a foregone conclusion.—*Home News*.

The *World*, speaking of the Oxford dinner, says:—

"Le Viceroy est mort, vive le Viceroy!" was all the cry at Balliol on Friday, when Balliol men and others dined in the big hall to welcome home from Canada and speed on his way to India that now distinguished Balliol man, Lord Lansdowne. The Indian future, and its office, was very strongly represented at the high table by Lords Ripon and Northbrook, by General Strachey and Sir A. Lyall, by Messrs. Ilbert and Goldley, by Sir M. Grant-Duff and Sir W. Hunter. The Canadian past found a single Colonial representative in Sir George Baden-Powell. The Master, to the great satisfaction of all present, was quite in his old form, and made three speeches, perfect in matter and in manner. Perhaps the most telling passages were his kindly allusions to legends as to snowing-up chapel and the stealing of the locks of the back-quad gate, which were of old not unconnected with the name of the guest of the evening. Lord Lansdowne, in a most admirable speech, amply proved that the enterprise and dash of the undergraduate could ripen into eloquent common sense and statesmanship. Mr. Ilbert was eloquent, General Strachey and Sir A. Lyall commendably brief. Lord Justice Bowen performed at length the duties of Visitor, and Robert Browning and Francis Newman listened to much in their own praise.

THE Bulgarian correspondent of the *Nue Freie Presse* reports that a Cabinet crisis is considered probable. Everybody, it seems, is convinced of Major Popoff's innocence, but M. Stambouloff and the Liberals wish Prince Ferdinand to confirm the sentence, and subsequently pardon the Major. The Conservatives, on the other hand, feeling certain that he is innocent, are not satisfied with this expedient, and want to have the verdict quashed and fresh proceedings commenced. There is no chance of an agreement being arrived at, and a crisis is almost certain. Bulgaria has now renounced all hope of obtaining a loan. The conditions demanded are too onerous for her to accept.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RUKHMABAI'S CASE.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, June 22.—The Bishop of Carlisle asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the case of the Hindoo lady Rukhmabai, whether it was coming home by way of appeal to her Majesty's Council from the Government of India, or whether the Government of India was taking any steps with regard to it. The case involved a very broad question, which affected not only the unfortunate lady herself, who had been put into prison because she refused to live with her husband to whom she was betrothed when a child, but also the happiness and life of all Hindoo women. If the noble viscount could give any information on the subject it would be very acceptable.

Viscount Cross: We have no recent information regarding Rukhmabai's case. The latest, which is taken from the proceedings sent home by the Government of India, relates to the issue last year of a letter from that Government to the several local Governments as to proposed amendments of the Civil Procedure Code, 1882, in its provisions relating to the execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights. We are not yet aware whether replies have been received from the local Governments.

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA.

Tuesday, June 26.—Viscount Cross brought a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the High Courts in India. The bill was read a first time.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 22.—Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to Mr. King and Mr. Bradlaugh, said it was impossible at that period of the session, and in the present state of public business, to make any engagement with regard to the Indian Budget, but he would point out that the papers containing all the information were in the library of the House.

THE PORT OF ADEN.

Mr. Sutherland asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, seeing that three years had now elapsed since the Secretary of State wrote to India recommending the formation of a harbour trust for Aden, chiefly for the purpose of deepening the harbour, and that a bill to create such trust was passed by the Bombay Council a year ago, what reason was given by the Government of India for the delay now taking place in the accomplishment of that measure; and what was the amount of the accumulated surplus at the credit of the Aden Port Fund from the dues levied upon vessels for whose proper accommodation the improvement of the harbour had been shown to be absolutely necessary.

Sir J. Gorst: The reasons for delay are given by the Government of India in a telegram, thus:—"Cause of delay, necessity that provision should be inserted in the bill vesting Government with power to exempt munitions of war from port charges and dues." Pending the formation of the port trust, steps are being taken for deepening Aden Harbour. The balance of the port trust fund is Rs. 4,35,000.

FRESH WATER AT RAWUL PINDI.

On Monday, June 25—Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the native inhabitants of the city of Rawul Pindi were, in consequence of the energy of the Commissioner, Colonel Parry Nisbet, now supplied with fresh water at all seasons of the year, which was brought from the River Rawul by pipes laid underground, a distance of seven miles, into the city; whether it were true that the cantonments, distant about a mile from the city, were obliged to draw water from wells, the majority of which ran dry in the hot season; whether any recommendations had been made suggesting the extension of the water supply to the cantonments, and, if so, for what reasons had they not been carried into effect; and whether steps would be taken at an early period to give the large body of troops stationed at the cantonments the great benefit already conferred upon the native inhabitants of the city.

Sir J. Gorst: There is no official information at the India Office which enables me to reply to this question. The matter is one which it is within the discretion of the Government of India to settle without instructions from the Secretary of State.

THE CASE OF MR. TAYLER OF PATNA.

On the 26th ult., Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was aware that after Mr. Tayler, ex-Commissioner of Patna, had declined the inquiry offered him into his judicial conduct at Patna, Lord Canning nevertheless insisted, in the interest of public justice, that an inquiry should be held in certain cases connected with the Patna riots, and called upon the Sudder Court of Bengal to revise the sentences passed by Mr. Tayler on persons who still remained alive, in order to remedy substantial injustice where such should appear to have been committed; that the Sudder Court accordingly, on June 29, 1859, forwarded to the Government of Bengal a judgment which the Court had recorded after an examination of the papers; and whether a copy of the judicial record of proceedings in that case would be laid upon the table of the House, along with the correspondence moved for yesterday by the hon. member for North Kensington.

Sir J. Gorst: My attention has been called to a letter from the Registrar of the Sudder Court to the Government of Bengal of June 29, 1859, forwarding a judgment of that Court on the cases of twenty-one persons then alive who had been tried and convicted by Mr. William Tayler for complicity in the Patna riots of July 3, 1857. After carefully going through the records of the trials, the Court thought the evidence altogether insufficient to sustain the conviction of eighteen of the prisoners. In another case the Court thought the evidence unsatisfactory, and recommended that his sentence should be remitted. In the two remaining cases the conviction was upheld. There is no objection to the production of these documents if the hon. member will move for them.

FIGHTING IN THE PUNJAB.

Thursday, June 28.—Sir J. Gorst, replying to Sir E. Watkin, said: The Secretary of State has received official information of the unhappy loss of two valuable and distinguished officers—Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston—under circumstances which have been described with substantial accuracy in the public press. He has no official information of any proposal of the Punjab Government to direct an expedition against the Akazais last spring. Such an expedition might no doubt have cost many lives. In the last expeditions against the Black Mountain tribes in 1868 there were seventeen killed and eighty wounded. The Secretary of State has no reason to think that the troops attacked were outside the British frontier.

A STATUE of Shakespeare, which is to be erected at the meeting of the Avenue of Messina and the Boulevard Haussmann, in Paris, has been presented to the city of Paris by an Englishman, Mr. Knighton, Vice-President of the International Literary Association. M. Fournier, the sculptor, had prepared for this work by studies of Shakespeare and of the memorials at Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere. Dante is the only other foreigner that has a statue in Paris. If another Englishman were ever to obtain such an honour that man would be Sir Isaac Newton, who with Shakespeare is considered to be a glory to humankind rather than to England alone.

MR. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, in a letter to an American paper, gives the following account of his experience of interviewers:—Several reporters have called upon me since I have been in New York for the purpose of gaining some knowledge of my new work "Scientific Religion." I am only too glad always to give them any information I possess; but how absurd it is to expect me in half a column to express what I have tersely put in four hundred pages—to give them in thirty minutes what it has taken me as many years to do. I tell them it is out of the question; but they think they are equal to it. Another man asks me if I keep up with the current literature of the day. How absurd that is, also; as if I had the time! I have too much to occupy me at my home in Syria. Another asks me if I believe in "revealed religion." Such a question was put to me the other day. I answered it by another, inquiring of my interrogator as to what "revealed religion" was. He hasn't answered me yet. Another man says, "You are a religious enthusiast, are you not?" Isn't that ridiculous, now? as if any man with a particle of religion in him could help being an enthusiast. What did he mean by the question?—he didn't know. And, by the way, that makes me think of some of the false and senseless epithets which people have sometimes hurled at me. "Free-lover," "atheist," "Oneida-communicant," "crank," "Mormon" even—I have been through it all; but it doesn't trouble me. They must hasten, however, if they have any new title to confer on me, for I leave New York in a few days for Brocton and back again next month to England. The heat here is worse than in Syria. It parches one like the sirocco. I had hoped to find a possible publisher for my book in New York; but I begin to despair. It isn't "orthodox" you know, so one publisher fears to touch it; another prefers something lighter—for summer reading perhaps; another finds that only "sensations" pay. We are fallen on bad times, I fear; but I have faith, you see.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-87—Shamrao, P—Govind Gungadur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.
518-87

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Anderson, cleared yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Shelley, 1,302 tons, Captain J. Davison, from Aden, arrived in Bombay yesterday, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, from London (June 9), arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. steamer Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain C. Sams, arrived in Bombay on Sunday evening, with the China mails of the 23rd ultimo, a general cargo and Miss Allhusen, a cabin passenger from Colombo, and about 50 deck passengers from Singapore. One male, one female and one child died on board of dysentery and exhaustion from sea-sickness.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	J. Payne	C	Hajee Cassim Joosub.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	N	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Heathfield	1398	E. McFee	P	R. Brothers.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Teresa	2011	Costanzo	1	J. Janni Esq.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ St. Regulus.	2031	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Teheran (s)	Sams	Hongkong, June 23.
	Shelley (s)	Davison	Aden, July 9.
	Hazara (s)	Campbell	London, June 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Galle.
	Tanjore (s)	Paine	Aden and Jeddah.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer St. Regulus, for Marseilles.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.
„ Teheran, for China and Australia.
„ Shelley, for Port Said.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
13 Tibre s ... Calcutta.
14 Kohinur s ... Bombay.
July. DEPARTURES.
13 Hartington s ... Rangoon.
Clar. Matheson s. ... Calcutta.
Wardha s ... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mac donald s—450 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Aston Hall s—650 cwts myrabolums, V Sewji; 1,300 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee; 30 bales wool, and goats hair, C Jooma and Co; 42 bales wool, C H Forbes and Co; 27 bales wool and 130 bales goat's hair, E Gangji and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—3 cwts ivory, R Dossa; 4 cwts ivory, M G Mahomed; 8 cwts ivory, G Dolutchand; 18 cwts ivory, S Durvesh; 10 cwts ivory, E Passanee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Regulus s—1,980 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Shelly s—20,000 cwts wheat, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 114 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 337 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 233 bales twist and 2 bales T cloth, Framji Sands and Co; 30 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—32 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 40 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—38 bales twist, V Luchmishanker; 240 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 200 bales twist, D P Marker; 116 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 600 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales yarn, Lyon and Co; 100 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 400 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 20 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 100 bales twist, the Anglo Indian S and W Co; 83 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist, and 1 case Cambay stones, A C Esmalljee; 200 bales cotton, C Ebhram and Co; 350 bales cotton, and 23 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, M J Abhraham; 65 bales twist, 14 bales T cloth, and 72 bales sheeting, &c, C Bomanjee and Co; 15 bales T cloth and 23 bales long cloth, Tatta and Co; 100 bales long cloth, 20 bales T cloth and 295 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales twist and 17 bales T cloth, J D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales long cloth, N J Sassoon, 104 bales twist, S Abhraham; 10 bales T cloth, Lyon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna s—200 bales cotton, C R Sethna.
Lawada s—300 bales cotton, Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Chase, Captain, Bombay, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.
Wilson, Lieut, Durham L I, on sick leave, from Poona.
Knowles, Brigadier-General, Bombay, off leave, from England.
Beley, Captain, Bengal, D A Q M G, from leave, from England.
Clowes, Major, Bengal, 8th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Allan, Brigade Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Poona.
Mackay, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Burma.
Bowman, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, from leave, from England.

JULY 16.

Radford, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Ferozpore.
Jones, Lieut, Norfolk Regt, on leave, from Sitapore.
Bull, Surgeon, Bombay, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Fowell, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Meerut.

JULY 16.

Wilson, Lieut, Durham L I, on sick leave, to England.
Knowles, Brig-Genl, A G, Bombay, off leave, to Poona.
Beyley, Captain, Bengal, from leave, to Abbottabad.
Mackay, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 17th July, 1888.

There will be a meeting at the Volunteer Club on the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. to consider the subject of attendence at Parade. All interested are requested to attend.

By order,
(8d.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain & Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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FOR JULY 1888

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HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS will find SYMINGTON'S "Edinburgh" COFFEE ESSENCES a very useful standby, as a cup or a gallon of excellent Coffee can be made in a minute without trouble or waste. Largely used by Hotels, Restaurants, and Cafés in England and the Colonies. Trade Mark for bottled goods, a "Pyramid"; for tinned goods, "Edinburgh Castle." Thos. Symington & Co., Edinburgh, are also the makers of the celebrated "Edinburgh" Coffee and Milk, &c. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, Sole Export Agents, LONDON and CALCUTTA.

PATENT WATER-TUBE

STEAM

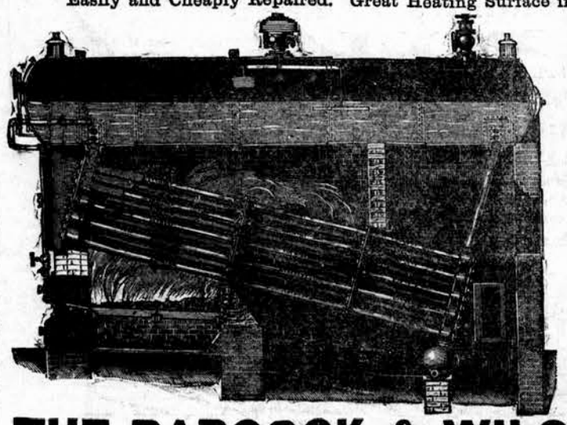
BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT,

Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

107, HOPE ST., GLASGOW. 114, NEWGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

NOTICE FOR INDIA.—A copy of the Company's Book, "STEAM," will be sent free on application. It contains tables and much information; but is only valuable to those interested in steam.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"HAY'S HOP ALE.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist, Beverley Road, HULL, ENGLAND.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

PETER MÖLLER'S

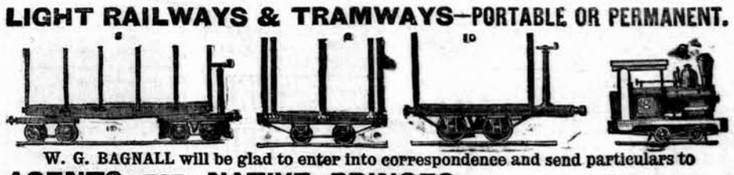
REGISTERED MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.

COD LIVER OIL.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

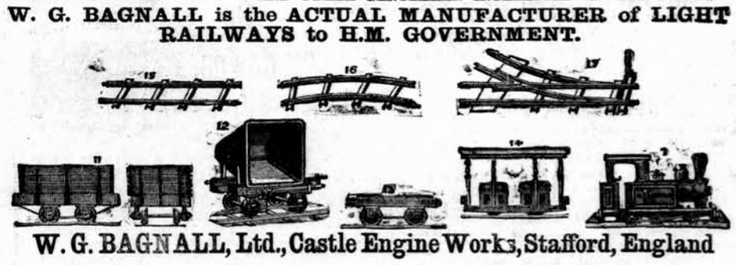


W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 206 & 1 PORTLAND ST LONDON PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shown itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

old in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion ... 8 As. per line
Second do. ... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2½ „ „

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

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To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & C', Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's **Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
64, Faubg Poissonnière, PARIS

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du Docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, ERROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; *Bombay :* Kemp & Co; *Calcutta :* Dumaine

WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF Mr. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...	...	...Each at Rs.	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	20	0	0
STEEL	„	EYE-GLASSES	...	...	...	„	„	2	0	0
SILVER	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD	„	„	...	...	...	„	„	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES			...	...	„	„	2	0	0

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

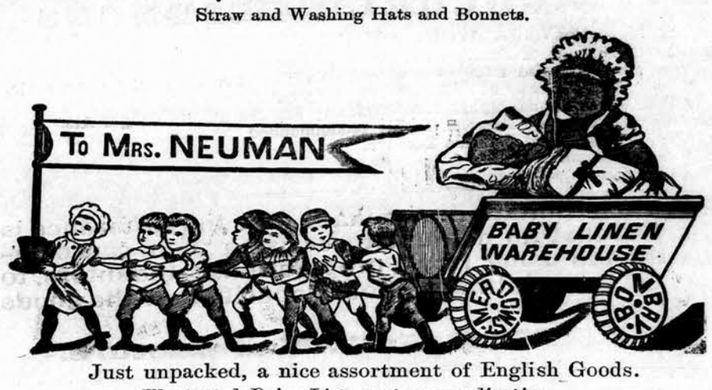
Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid diseases, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S NEW PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

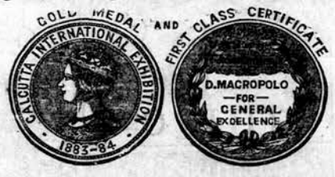
FELT! FELT! FELT! for Roofing Go-downs, &c.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferinu	...	...per 100 Rs.	5 0
Duke of Connaght	...	... „ „ „	4 0
Finos Lady.	...	... „ „ „	3 0
Alpha	...	... „ „ „	2 8
Prince Boris	...	... „ „ „	2 0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...	...per box of 100 Rs.	8 8
Carolina	...	... „ „ „ „	6 8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds.	...	...per box of 50 Rs.	15 0
Regal del Principe	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	6 0
Regal dela Reina	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	5 0
Trabucos	...	... „ „ „ 25 „	3 0
Caliope	...	... „ „ „ 50 „	5 8
Semiramis	...	... „ „ „ 100 „	10 0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4	0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight"	No. 1, per 100 Rs.	3	8
Do.	„ 2 „ 100 „	3	0

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,	CALCUTTA,	COLOMBO,
MEADOWS STREET.	GOVERNMENT PLACE,	PRINCE'S STREET.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—

LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

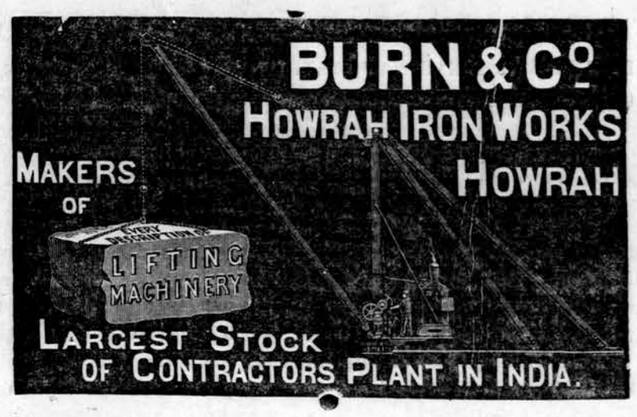
LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.



PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

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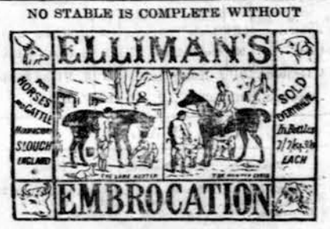

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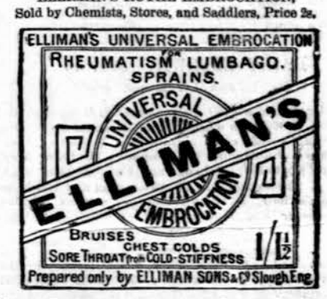

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